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Spanish, its value and place in American...

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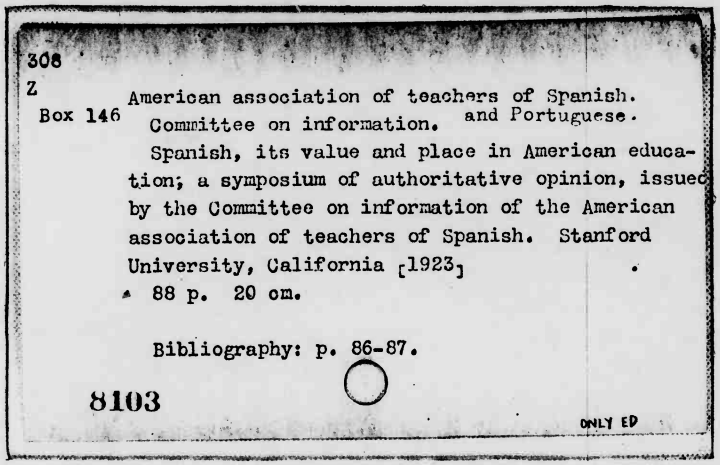

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ITS VALUE AND PLACE IN AMERICAN EDUCATION

A Symposium of Authoritative Opinion

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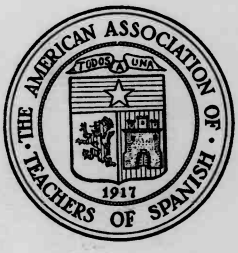

SPANISH

ITS VALUE AND PLACE IN AMERICAN EDUCATION

A Symposium of Authoritative Opinion

Issued by

THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

of the

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF SPANISH

Distributed by the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Stanford University, California.

PREFACE

This booklet concerning the Spanish language, literature, and civilization and their relation to the educational system of the United States has been prepared by the Committee on Information of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish. Provision for this Committee and its work was made at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association held in Los Angeles in December, 1922.

The purpose and nature of this publication are not controversial; they are, rather, expository. An effort has been made to assemble in convenient form a few of the opinions expressed by scholars and authorities, past and present, with regard to the literary, cultural, and historical significance of Spain and the nations of the Western Hemisphere that are descended from Spain. It is felt that the time has come when many educators would welcome such a symposium of articles and statements for the purpose of clarifying their own ideas with respect to the attitude they should assume concerning the steady growth of interest in Hispanic studies in the schools and colleges of this country. They have recently heard from some quarters that the study of the Spanish language and literature, and the history of peoples of Spanish speech is not worth while; that these subjects should occupy, if any place at all, only a minor position in the curricula of secondary and higher institutions. They have in many cases been much perplexed by such pronouncements. They see on one hand the practical value of a knowledge of Spanish on the part of present and future citizens of our country, and they cannot question that value when they realize that 50 millions of our fellow-Americans with whom we are carrying on a vast commerce are of Spanish speech and origin, though they feel that this utilitarian value has been wrongly interpreted. And, on the other hand, they are told that there is no Spanish literature worth study outside the masterpiece of Cervantes. Where does the truth lie? they ask. Since in the majority of cases these schoolmen and college teachers, administrators, superintendents, and specialists in education have had themselves little contact or none at all with Hispanic studies (they were not offered in colleges or high schools in their day and generation), they are either frankly skeptical of the merits of such studies, or they are undecided as to the stand they should take.

These educators know of the great interest that the chief authors of the best period in American literature took in the past in the literature of Spain,—authors of the type of Longfellow, Irving, Lowell, Ticknor and Bryant,—and they see the awakening of popular and scholarly interest in contemporary Spanish and Spanish-American writers—Blasco Ibáñez, Benavente, the dramatist and recipient of the Nobel prize for literature in 1922,

Pío Baroja, Martínez Sierra, Unamuno, Santos Chocano and others—and they are prompted to question seriously the statement that there is little literature of merit written in Spanish. They wonder why American authors have never been awarded recognition by the Academy of Stockholm, when twice in recent years Spaniards have been granted first place in literature. Then they think of the rapidly growing power and influence of the Spanish-American nations in commerce, in the development of great natural resources, in international affairs, in jurisprudence, and in literary accomplishments, and at length comes the desire to know some of the facts that, somewhere, must be available concerning the place and importance of these things in the scheme of education prevalent in the United States.

To answer such queries that arise in the minds of those sincerely desirous of being informed, the statements and articles herewith presented have been collected. In them will be found no intent to give more than proper emphasis to any phase of the subjects treated.

The American Association of Teachers of Spanish has never believed in nor used propaganda of any kind to attract students to the study of Spanish. And this booklet has been prepared for educators rather than for young students. The growth of the past seven years in the enrollment in classes in Spanish language and literature has been spontaneous and natural. It has not been stimulated by any group or any organization. The citizens of the country have simply asked that the opportunity for their young people to study Spanish be equal to that offered in other foreign language.

That equality of opportunity is the only thing sought by this Association. And it seeks this only for the good of the country in which the members of the Association (practically all of whom are citizens born in this nation) follow their profession.

This quest for equality of status for Spanish, motivated only by the reason stated, constitutes the principle underlying the publication of this pamphlet.

The Committee thanks the publishers whose permission has been so willingly given to reprint portions of their publications. Due acknowledgement is made in each case.

For the Committèe,

WILLIAM M. BARLOW, Chairman.

THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF SPANISH LITERATURE

By FEDERICO DE ONÍS, Professor of Spanish Literature, Columbia University.

From the 12th century up to the present time the Spanish people have been producing in their own language a national literature, which presents itself to us as a distinct and unmistakable whole, possessing greater continuity and harmony than are found in any other of the different modern literatures. This literature, in the course of its development, has set in motion some of the principal currents which western literature has since followed, and has produced a considerable number of masterpieces that belong to universal literature. What the value is of these contributions of Spain to the literature of the world, we shall indicate in brief fashion; but it must not be forgotten that, if one undertook to describe the total literary debt of the world to Spain, it would be necessary to take into account the very important contributions which that country has made through other languages and through the culture of other peoples before she finally created her own language and culture. Essentially Spanish are the Hispano-Roman and Hispano-Arabic civilizations, not, indeed, because they manifested themselves on Spanish soil, but because the men who produced them were, for the most part, of Spanish race, and because into these civilizations these men built their own inherent qualities. Seneca, Lucan, Martial, and other Latin classical writers brought to the literature of Rome their own particular characteristics, which have been recognized as typical of Spanish character and which were found still surviving as permanent qualities of the race in the later literature properly called Spanish. The same is true in the case of other Hispano-Romanic-Christian writers. The Spanish-Arabic civilization served as a tie which bound the Orient with the Occident and transmitted to Europe much of the knowledge, then unknown, of Antiquity. In Spain the Jewish people also developed a culture of their own, the highest it has attained since its dispersion, and it had a considerable influence in the world.

Apart from these contributions, which we leave aside in order to take up literature strictly Spanish, we should bear in mind also that before the language and literature which is Castilian in its origin got to be in the 16th century the language and literature which since then we very properly call Spanish, there existed at the same time other great literatures in the Iberian Peninsula, especially those in Galician and Catalonian. One cannot forget that Catalonian literature brought forth Raimundo de Lulio, one of

the greatest and most famous philosophers of the Middle Ages, and Auzias March, one of its best poets.

The literature of Castile (the basis and the origin of that called Spanish) began with an epic poetry which is, with that of France and that of Germany, one of the three genuinely national epopees of the Middle Ages. Its principal work, the *Cantar de Mio Cid* (Song of the Cid), is, like the *Chanson de Roland* and the *Nibelungenlied,* an immortal monument of epic poetry, and with it were born a nationality, a language, and a literature. Its hero, the Cid, is not only the Spanish hero of surpassing excellence, but also the epic creation which has had the most vitality for perpetuating itself down through all the changes of literature within Spain and beyond her borders.

The "learned" literature of the Middle Ages found its loftiest expression in Spain in the compilations of Alphonso X, which constitute the *summa* of the historical, juridical and scientific learning of the Middle Ages, the reservoir of world culture in one period of history. Among the early poets there stands prominent Juan Ruiz, the Archpriest of Hita, whose importance increases the better we know him. He may well be considered one of the greatest poets of the Middle Ages, the Spanish Chaucer. He was the initiator and the founder of the most characteristic types of later Spanish literature, of the picaresque novel and of the realistic and humoristic art which reaches its height in the *Celestina* and in Cervantes. Finally, the Middle Ages offer one of the greatest monuments of lyric poetry of all times: the *Coplas* (couplets, ballads) of Jorge Manrique, in which, as if they had been written but yesterday, all Spaniards, and all foreigners who have been able to read them, have found a serene and profound expression of the eternal theme of death and of the vanity of all things, such an expression as has never been equalled in modern literature.

A curious phenomenon, and one that gives to Spanish literature a unique significance among the literatures of Europe, is the fact that it assumed the burden of saving what there was of human and eternal in medieval literature by reviving it in new forms, at the very moment when the Middle Ages were ending in degeneration and exhaustion, and when the world was seeking new inspiration in ancient civilization and in the Italian Renascence. Spain sought the same inspiration; but at the same time that she was assimilating the spirit of the Renascence, she was able to fuse it in a profound synthesis, whence springs the fact that the literature of the time of Catholic Sovereigns (Ferdinand and Isabella) and of Charles V is not only the most important and original of that age, but is that which gave rise to the Spanish literature of the "Golden Age" and to certain fundamental currents of European literature. In literature, as in other things, the modern development of Europe cannot be explained without giving due weight to the Spain of this period.

Among the various contributions of Spain during this epoch are found the following:

1. Spain saved the epic poetry of the Middle Ages, her own and that of other countries, in her *romances* (historic ballads), which existed in obscurity until the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th, when they sprang forth in richest florescence in the form of the most beautiful popular poetry that literature provides.

2. In quite a different form, of less esthetic and national value but of greater universal influence, Spain saved the idealism of chivalry and the poetic treasure of imagination which was dying out in degenerated forms at the close of the Middle Ages. These she preserved in the *Amadis of Gaul* and other books of chivalry which in the 16th century were the common literary nourishment both within and without Spain.

3. The popular lyric, which also had been kept alive among the people, was introduced into learned literature, and since then it has threaded its way through literature, making fertile the works of the best poets and dramatists of the "Golden Age" and after, and imparting to them a singular charm.

4. As the synthesis and the outstripping of the medieval and the classical, appears the *Celestina,* the topmost work of the world literature of its time, a work in which for the first time is realized fully the new esthetic conception which was to give birth to the modern drama and novel, and which was to be surpassed only by Shakespeare and by Cervantes.

5. In somewhat humble forms, but of great historical importance, the drama of this period keeps on developing through efforts to fuse Italian, classical and medieval elements, efforts which provide the basis for the later drama. These developments of the theater produced in the person of Gil Vicente (a Portuguese who also wrote in Castilian) the best dramatic author of the time, whose works will endure forever.

6. Nebrija wrote the first Castilian grammar, which is the first grammar in any modern language, thus showing realization of the significance that modern languages were going to have as the expression of great nationalities. This is not the place, perhaps, to speak of Spanish contribuitons to humanism and general culture.

7. Religious literature began to produce notable mystics and ascetics, and not alone in the field of orthodoxy, for Spain produced one of the most appealing figures of the Reform: Juan de Valdés, a prose writer of the first rank and an aristocratic propagandist of the Reform in Italy, whose religious significance is appreciated when one reads Wiffen's book.

8. Another example of the influence of Spain abroad is found in the popularity of the writings of Bishop Antonio de Guevara, which were translated into nearly all languages, although for us today they have much less significance than other works less widely circulated.

9. The mighty historical deeds of Spain, especially her discoveries and

conquests, had the influence in literature which was exercised by the change wrought in the common conception of what the world was. But the Spaniards did not limit themselves to discovery and conquest; they produced an abundant and very original literature narrating their deeds and describing the countries discovered. The reading of these works, some of which were widely circulated, quickened the perceptions and influenced certain types of literature, such as the "utopias" and the recitals of strange voyages.

These are the principal currents which culminated afterwards in the so-called "Golden Age" of Spanish letters, in which are to be found, naturally, the forms, authors, and works which, because of their superiority and perfection, are called classical. The most original and characteristic literary contributions of Spain in this "Siglo de Oro" might be summarized thus:

1. The picaresque novel, begun with the *Lazarillo de Tormes,* and attaining ample development in the *Guzmán de Alfarache* and in the numerous works which followed it. This form of the social, critical, and realistic novel was spread through all the world and called forth not only many imitations but later developments of the satirical and realistic novel in different countries, as may be seen in the studies of Professor Chandler and others.

2. The Granadine or Moorish novel, initiated with the *Abencerraje,* and more highly developed in the *Guerras civiles de Granada* (Civil Wars of Granada), the forerunner of the romantic historical novel. These works of the 16th century set in motion one of the currents of Oriental sentiment that reaches down to the works of Washington Irving, Chateaubriand, Hugo, Zorrilla, and other romanticists, and endures even today.

3. The novel of Cervantes, which is the supreme form of the modern novel. *Don Quixote,* in the universal opinion of humanity—the court of last resort in literature—is one of the towering peaks of the literature of all time, just as are the poems of Homer, the *Divine Comedy,* and the dramas of Shakespeare. There exists no greater error than to think that *Don Quixote* is an exception in Spanish literature. Indeed it is true that none of those great universal works is more deepiy rooted in the national soil than is Cervantes' masterpiece, or expresses better the spirit of a race and of a period in history.

4. The drama established by Lope de Vega, which in its entirety presents a phenomenon unique in the dramatic literature of the world. It has been possible to discuss the individual value of his innumerable works, especially in comparing them with the works of Shakespeare or with those of the classic French drama, whose value inheres in different or opposing qualities. But no one denies that the Spanish stage stands as the most national and the most typical of modern Europe, in which the collective soul of a people has found expression. In this respect, as well as in its variety and richness, it is unsurpassed. Its world-wide influence upon the

17th century and upon Romanticism is an undeniable fact, although the effort has been made to minimize its importance. Without casting any doubt upon the originality of Corneille and the value of his creations, one cannot deny the importance of the fact that his *Cid* and his *Menteur* (which blaze the way for the French comedy and tragedy) have as their basis two Spanish works. Neither can the extent of this Spanish influence be ignored, for it shows itself in many other authors as in Martinenche and Huszar, though the ideals of the French drama are opposed to those of the Spanish. The Spanish drama is a complete body of dramaturgy which offers the most diverse models for later developments in the theater: the romantic drama, the moral play (begun by Alarcón), the theater of ideas, the fanciful play, the comic and the realistic drama (represented by *entremeses* and *sainetes,* that is, interludes and one-act farces), and the *zarzuela* or musical comedy.

5. If, when one considers the improvisation and repetition of the Spanish stage (wherein lies its originality and at the same time its weakness), it cannot be expected that each of its innumerable plays should be a masterpiece, nevertheless there are a number of individual dramas which, because of their intensity and depth, belong to universal literature and have always been counted among the more important dramatic creations of the world. Such are *La vida es sueño* (Life is a Dream), *El alcalde de Zalamea* (The Mayor of Zalamea), and *El burlador de Sevilla* (The Trickster of Seville), to cite only a few of those that everyone knows. The character of Don Juan, which is perhaps the dramatic character of highest excellence with which only the creatures of Shakespeare's genius may rub elbows, rises full formed in the play of Tirso de Molina with all his essential and definitive traits, and although some of the greatest writers of Europe have had recourse to him and have breathed into him their spirit, the esthetic completeness of this character, whose capacity for resurrection seems inexhaustible, was attained in this original creation.

6. Although the Spanish genius showed its greatest originality in the novel and in the play, Spanish lyric poetry is worthy of careful consideration. After it had produced among the many poets of the 16th century one so wholly lyric and so universal as Luis de León, it effected in Góngora a revolution in poetry which anticipated many of the innovations of modern verse.

7. But real Spanish lyricism, that in which heights unknown to other literatures were attained, is found in lyric mysticism. In prose or in verse, Santa Teresa, San Juan de la Cruz, and Fray Luis de Granada were the loftiest interpreters of religious feeling.

8. Religious literature contains the best of Spanish philosophic thought. As we are dealing only with literature written in Spanish, we cannot discuss the significance of the philosophers and theologians who

wrote in Latin; but the literature produced in the speech of the people presents moralists like Quevedo and Gracián. The influence in Europe of the latter has been studied in the works of Borinski and of Coster.

All this, and much more which the lack of space precludes from discussion, constitutes the original contribution of Spain to literature during the period of slightly more than a century. Humanity has known few years so intense as were these. When the tension of this prodigious effort slackened, as it could not fail to do, there came a time of weariness and exhaustion, followed by another period of steadily growing revival which fills the last two centuries. The political decadence of Spain has kept her during this latter epoch on the borders of Europe, and this has caused her literature to be more or less ignored by other peoples. Cervantes alone continued to loom larger in the eyes of the world. But at the end of the 18th century, and especially during the period of romanticism, the world turned its gaze towards Spain and discovered not only what had been forgotten of her classical literature, but also the literature which she had continued to produce uninterruptedly.

The literature of the 18th century represented a great effort to rise from the prostration into which Spain fell at the end of the 17th century, and it offers authors of much merit in this sense. But it is in the 19th century, beginning with the Romantic movement, that Spain has again produced a great national literature which has met with welcome and recognition in other lands, in spite of circumstances that were unfavorable to its diffusion and even to a simple knowledge of it.

Poets like Zorrilla, Espronceda, Bécquer, and Núñez de Arce; dramatists of the type of García Gutiérrez, Zorrilla, Ayala, Tamayo, and Echegaray; novelists such as Fernán Caballero, Alarcón, Valera, Pereda, Galdós, Emilia Pardo Bazán, and Palacio Valdés; historians and critics like Castelar and Menéndez Pelayo, all show what value there is in Spanish literature of the 19th century. All these authors have been known outside of Spain, not only by the few foreigners who knew Spanish in the 19th century, but also, in the case of many of them, by translations into different languages which show the esteem in which their works were held. Everywhere they have found enthusiastic eulogists. In the United States, for example, where it is well known how much the best writers, such as Washington Irving, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, and Howells, owe to Spanish literature, the last mentioned American has done full justice in his critical writings to the Spanish novelists of the second half of the past century. Especially since Valera published *Pepita Jiménez* have those outside of Spain discovered that on the other side of the Pyrenees there exists a puissant literature, a continuation of the creative power which the Spanish people showed in the past. The plays of Echegaray also passed beyond the Spanish frontier, his works were performed in different countries, and he

was one of the first writers to receive the Nobel prize. The literature of this period will be even more highly esteemed by those outside of Spain when they are better prepared to understand it. It is possible that then may be confirmed the judgment made of Galdós by the Spaniards, who is regarded by them as the modern successor of Cervantes, and as a figure as great as the greatest of those that appear in the literature of Europe in the 19th century.

To this renascence of Spanish literature in Spain should be joined in consideration that which literature has experienced in the same time in Spanish America. The latter literature has been almost unknown outside of Spanish-speaking countries, up to the time when a few years ago the world began to interest itself in the Americas of Spanish speech. But this lack of knowledge concerning it does not imply its lack of merit. Spanish America has had great writers during the 19th century. And the problem of America, which finds expression in its most original works, is much too human and universal to justify any belief that the world need not become acquainted with it. Works like the *Facundo* of Sarmiento and the *Martín Fierro* of Hernañdez, if they were known would be esteemed as decidedly original productions of that new reality which America typifies and which the future will increasingly embody.

Contemporary Spanish-American literature began to be much better known with the beginning of the so-called "modernista" movement. Today it is realized that there has been and that there is now in Spanish America a lyric poetry of the first order, both as to quantity and as to quality, and well known are the names and the productions of her principal poets, such as Gutiérrez Nájera, Silva, Nervo, Chocano, and especially Rubén Darío, who was the bond of union between all this poetry and that produced in Spain and the world at large, and who is justly considered as one of the greatest poets of our age in any language. There have been and there still are many other and younger poets of renown in the world of Castilian speech. But in other types of literature are also found towering figures: essayists like Rodó, Vaz Ferreira, and García Calderón; novelists such as Díaz Rodríguez, Larreta, Gálvez, and Viana; dramatists like Florencio Sánchez, to cite only a few of first rank whose writings are beginning to be translated into English and other languages.

Contemporary literature also offers in Spain extraordinary wealth and originality, and its leading representatives have aroused great interest throughout the world. The Spanish drama comprises authors like Benavente, the Quintero brothers, Martíñez Sierra, Marquina, Linares Rivas, and Arniches. The first named has received the Nobel prize and is one of the literary figures of greatest international reputation; his works, as well as many of those by the other writers named, have been translated and performed, not only in English, but in Italian, German, Dutch, Russian, and

other languages. The international success of Blasco Ibáñez is too striking to need recalling here. Each day that passes sees increase the knowledge of and esteem for novelists like Valle-Inclán, Azorín, Baroja, and Pérez de Ayala; poets like Juan Ramón Jiménez and the Machado brothers; and essayists like Unamuno, and Ortega y Gasset. The translation which recently appeared of Unamuno's *El sentimiento trágico de la vida* (The Tragic Sentiment of Life) was a revelation to the English-speaking public, which has recognized in him one of the strongest thinkers of contemporary Europe, just as the Italians and the French had previously regarded him.

Evidently present-day Spanish literature is not unworthy of its past, and shows quite clearly that the creative activity of Spain and the peoples who have inherited her culture will continue to be a very important factor in the development of universal literature. It is and will continue to be an unreplaceable factor, for all these literary productions which throughout nine centuries the Spaniards have been putting forth bear a peculiar seal and stamp which distinguishes them from the works which, side by side with these, men of other races and other languages have produced. Spanish literature is neither superior nor inferior to other national literatures: it is purely and simply different, and therefore unreplaceable. In it has been given expression one of the manifestations of mankind, of *human being,* and without it our humanity (which is the harmonious sum total of the different manifestations of being) would be irreparably impoverished.

REAL AND POTENTIAL SPANISH AMERICA

By Samuel Guy Inman, Executive Secretary, Committee on Coöperation in Latin America.

Señor Augustín Edwards, the distinguished President of the Assembly of the League of Nations and presiding officer of the recent Pan-American Conference in Santiago de Chile, said to me in an interview the other day, "Let me ask you, did you ever see a North American who speaks perfectly in Spanish who did not like Latin Americans? I never have; and I can say also that I have never seen a Latin American who spoke English well and did not like North Americans.

"This language barrier is one of the great causes of international misunderstandings, and misunderstandings frequently lead to war. It must be broken down. What a wonderful service one of your great philanthropists could render by organizing and endowing a great program for teaching Spanish or Portuguese to the people of the United States and English to the people of the South. Here is a mighty experiment in world peace which would show the world what could really be done by a common language on a whole hemisphere. By learning one language in addition to their own 207,000,000 people would understand one another."

North Americans in general are inclined to discount the value of a complete understanding with the twenty republics to the south, not realizing the strong reinforcement that such an understanding would bring to their own ideal of world peace through a sympathetic concord of world democracies.

For the future great nations of the earth will certainly not be European and probably not oriental, for the simple reason that the natural resources sufficient to support large and dense populations are found chiefly in the Western Hemisphere and in Africa. The development of Africa is handicapped by the fact that its natives show no disposition to develop it, and the efforts of the small group of Caucasian *entrepreneurs* will always be hampered by this steady, inert resistance of the bulk of the population.

Only in South America is there found the combination of great natural resources, stable government, intelligent leadership, the pioneering spirit of the white race, and an aboriginal race of high quality which can be and is being satisfactorily combined with the governing European stock.

If Argentina were as densely populated as is the State of New York, and it is far more capable of caring for a dense population, it would have 225 million people instead of its present population of 9 millions. Venezuela is not considered one of the largest republics, but it has three times more territory than Japan, while Japan has a population equal to that of all South

America. Arguments might have been made in the old days against the dense population of these lands because they were tropical, but modern science has overcome the difficulties of the tropics for men. The island of Santo Domingo is said to be more capable of sustaining a dense population than any other similar sized territory in the world. The over-crowded populations of the Orient and of Europe will without question seek the great fertile fields and friendly climates of these Latin American countries.

The World War has brought to light the wonderful productive powers of the Latin American lands. In exportation Chile leads the world in nitrates, Argentina in wheat, Mexico in oil, Brazil in coffee, Cuba in sugar, Bolivia in tin, Costa Rica in bananas,—in fact every one of the twenty Latin American countries is especially noted for at least one product upon which the world is absolutely dependent.

The old idea in the United States was that Latin America, being so largely made up of Indians and illiterates, offered little opportunity for our commerce. Business men are gradually awakening to the great error of such an opinion. Little Cuba, with two and a half millions of population, had a foreign commerce in 1919 larger than that of China, with 400 millions of population. Argentina alone did about 2 billion dollars' worth of foreign trade the year closing June, 1920. In spite of the revolution in Mexico, the United States sold more farm implements to that country in 1920 than it did to France, in the midst of reconstruction work.

Nor is Spanish America poor in that intellectual leadership without which great nations never arise. Upon a native civilization of a high order, the Spanish *conquistadores* superimposed their own culture, and the Spanish culture of the sixteenth century even now is regarded as one of the chief elements of the "Golden Age" of the European intellectual renaissance. Before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts, Spanish America had printing presses, universities, and a literature of far higher grade than that of the United States a hundred years later.

Nor did these early intellectual currents spend themselves and disappear in the deserts and forests of these lonely lands. It is a fact, startling to many, that there is today in the capitals of Latin America, an intellectual class comparable to that found in the capitals of Europe. My experience leads me to make the strong statement that, on the average, the intellectuals of Latin America have a broader and finer culture than those of North America. The North American is more specialized in his knowledge. He must "major" in some special branch in college. One of our great educators has said that the Doctorate of Philosophy, which is a highly specialized course, is the educational fetish of the United States. A large percentage of our university men lack that general culture that makes them agreeable in any company, and capable of talking intelligently on any topic.

The educated Latin American, on the other hand, is apt to know how to

talk and act under all circumstances, as he generally speaks several languages and has traveled in many countries. A hundred examples of the bruskness of the educated North American as compared with the refined manner of the Latin come to the mind of anyone who has often seen the two together. This was forcibly brought home to me a few years ago when I met a company of North American educators in Rio de Janeiro. They had been specially selected from our college circles to visit South America as representatives of North American culture in the promotion of closer relations with South American universities. It came over one immediately on seeing them with the reception committee at Rio de Janeiro at what great disadvantage they appeared in comparison with their Brazilian hosts.

When the Mexican-American Commission was sitting in 1916 at Atlantic City, a gentleman said to me, "Our men must find it very trying to sit day after day in conference with those Mexicans, so inferior in culture." How highly humorous the remark was could not be lost on anyone familiar with the personnel of the Joint Commission. Some inkling may be gained by those who were not so acquainted, from the manner in which the Commission decided a certain question. In view of the superior culture of the United States' representatives, they would naturally be prepared to carry on discussions in the language of their foreign associates. Did they? As a matter of fact the amount of Spanish possessed by the three American commissioners was negligible, whereas all three of the Mexican members spoke English, two of them fluently. The discussions were in English. And whatever others may think of the Mexican Commissioners, their American associates had no illusions either as to their culture or as to their intellectual acumen.

North America's ignorance of those Latin Americans who have made great contributions to the literary and scientific world is irritating and appalling. Some ten years ago there came to this country for a series of lectures a man whom Juan Valera, a noted Spanish literary critic, called the greatest lyric poet in the annals of Spanish literature. But his presence in this country was hardly known to any outside the smallest Hispanic circle. A little later he passed into the life beyond with hardly a reference to him in North American publications. This was Rubén Darío, one of the world's outstanding figures in literature.

At the recent Fifth Pan American Conference, which I had the privilege of attending, the Spanish American states for the first time stood upon even ground with the United States. Previous conferences have been discussion of proposals made by the United States. At Santiago it was largely discussion of proposals originating in Spanish America, most of which were adopted. A closer organization was formed, there was more frankness in the discussions and a greater recognition of the importance of peace and mutual understanding in the western hemisphere if the peace of the world, and civilization with it, is to be preserved.

No longer are the Spanish American countries mere storehouses of treasure for the satisfaction of the national greed of more powerful peoples. No longer are they hotbeds of internal dissension and national bellicosity serving chiefly to keep the chancelleries of the world in a constant state of irritation at Spanish America and suspicion of each other. The colonial period is gone, the period of unstable and ill-organized government is gone, the period of dependence upon foreign financial and technical aid passed with the world war. The Spanish American nations now take their places with the governing forces of the world, signalizing their entrance into national maturity by furnishing the President of the League of Nations, two out of the six elected members of its Council and two of the eleven justices of the World Court.

EXCERPTS

From Works of Various Writers on Spain and Spanish America

CHARACTER OF THE SPANISH RACE

The Iberian peninsula has undergone perhaps greater racial and social changes than any other country in Europe. Wave after wave of human inundation has swept into and over it, Iberian, Celt, Phoenician, Carthaginian, Greek, Roman, Afro-Semite, Goth, Frank and Vandal, and the mixed hordes of Islam have left deep traces upon the race we call Spaniards, and have profoundly modified thought and literary form. But though languages might change, masters come and go, and cultures from other lands introduce new features into Spanish letters, the native, spontaneous character of Spanish literature, derived from the sturdy root-races of prehistoric times, has retained always certain qualities which have distinguished it from all others. These qualities may be summed up as being a vivid exuberant invention, florid verbosity, mocking satire; and, above all, the keynote of the racial character, that overpowering sense of individuality that leads each man to look upon himself as the center of the universe, in some sort of mystic communion with higher powers. . . . In the purer days of the later Republic the Roman exquisites, Cicero amongst them, whilst praising the irrepressible literary skill of Spaniards, scoffed at their strange provincial pronunciation of Latin. But in later days the best of the Caesars were Spaniards. Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus Aurelius, though they spoke with the Spanish brogue, ruled the world. . . . Mr. John Morley says: "There is none of the ancient moralists to whom moderns, from Montaigne downwards, owe more than to Seneca. He touches the great and eternal commonplaces of human occasion—friendship, health, bereavement, riches, poverty, and death—with a hand that places him high among the divine masters of life. Men have found more abundantly in his essays and letters than in any other secular writer words of good counsel and import."—*Spanish Influence on English Literature,* by Martin A. S. Hume: Eveleigh Nash; pp. 4 and 5.

The Spaniard is, and always has been, personally the most independent of all Europeans. The accident of poverty or lowly station does not, in the mind of the average Spaniard affected by it, connote any personal inferiority on his own part; and whatever political or social changes may have been effected in the country, the base principle of Spanish ethics has never changed, and never will change, to any great degree; namely, that one free man is as good as any other under a supreme power, great and sacred enough

to dwarf all minor distinctions, whilst each individual, high or low, rich or poor, in some sort focusses upon himself the admiring regards of his Maker. This proud mysticism, and the conviction of individual centralization natural to the Celt-Iberians, was greatly strengthened by the long centuries of the reconquest over the Moors. . . .—*Ibid.*, p. 64.

It is difficult for the outsider to see anything fundamentally wrong in the spiritual life of Spain than the Spaniard's belief that it is wrong. Every foreign student of Spain has been impressed by the sterling and noble qualities possessed by the peasants and working people of Spain; "as fine a race as one might wish to meet with," has truly said one who knows them well. The people of Spain are still sound at the core; they have suffered as much from their virtues as from their vices,—from their idealisms, their indifference to worldly advantage, their cheerful good nature, their stoical resignation. If Spaniards could but realize the unused reservoir of original energy which is still stored within their race, quietly manifested in the details of everyday life, their problem would be solved. They have but to educate and utilize the excellent human material they possess. The self-styled decadent insists on lying down in the belief that he is hopelessly paralyzed. Some day, we can scarcely doubt, the voice of a more potent prophet than we hear today will compel him to take up his bed and walk. On that day he will find that his spiritual state is no more hopeless than are his economic and industrial conditions. . . .

If we bear in mind all the difficulties—political, economic, and religious—with which the Spanish people have so long been struggling, and not on the whole ineffectively, it can scarcely seem to us that in Spain the elect few have quite failed to make themselves felt. As we have seen again and again, the Spaniard has always possessed character. Spain has always been a land of great personalities. In art and literature, more especially, Spain today—as well as that larger Spain beyond the ocean which is coming more closely into touch with the mother country than it has ever been before—still emphatically embodies those ideals which, elementary as they are, have never been more potently and influentially asserted than by Spaniards. In art there is no more supreme representative of nature and realism than Velázquez, for whom the truthful presentation of life, and of the air in which life breathes and moves, was lifted to a beauty and perfection beyond and above that of ideal art. In the supreme Spanish novelist, again, in Cervantes, we find the same equally triumphant achievements, the same complex picture of real life transcending the ideal.

It is naturalism, the passion of life, the stimulating appeal of aspiring and inexhaustible energy, in harmony with the movement of life itself, that has forever moved the Spanish soul. There is no more inspiring moralist, it has

often been said, than the old Spaniard Seneca. Even the Spanish mystics have been practical, with energies directed towards action, and instead of following the misty irridescent paths of a Böhme or a Ruysbroeck, they have written with a clearness, vigor, and balance which place them in the ranks of classics. The fury of life moves in this grave and passionate Spanish soul, alike in its national philosophy and its national dancing. *Trompetas de Órgano* is the title given to a collection of his verse by one of the most characteristic writers of Spain today, Salvador Rueda. It cannot be said that the finest utterances of song, even from Homer at one end to Verlaine at the other, are fittingly called *Trompetas de Órgano*. But the Spanish genius is seldom esthetically exquisite; it seeks above all the emphasis of character in its naturalistic grasp of life, the emphasis that Rueda seeks, enamored of the earth and all natural things. It is in the characteristic spirit of moral valor, again, that Núñez de Arce, a writer of the like temper in the previous generation, called his chief volume "battle-cries," *Gritos del Combate. Trompetas de Órgano*, again, or *Gritos del Combate*, with the like lack of exquisite esthetic quality, are many of the most notable volumes and plays of the day, with all the long historical series of *Episodios Nacionales*, in which Galdós, the most representative literary force on the side of progressive reform, has sought to picture the national life. Blasco Ibáñez reveals the same qualities in a still more emphatic shape; in his life and in his works this son of indomitable Aragon has displayed all the typical Spanish virility, the free-ranging personal energy, the passion for independence which of old filled Saragossa with martyrs and heroes. And in art, with a still wider human appeal, the modern painters of Spain,—Sorolla, Zuloaga, and Angladа-Camarasa at their head,—have translated these same personal and moral qualities into pigment, imparting to their Spanish vision of the world its own special savor, its exhilarating vigor, its heroic execution. It has been by passion, by virility, by moral energy carried to the farthest point, that the firm-fibred soul of Spain has achieved its place in the world, and in his own way the Spaniard of today still carries on the traditions of race.—*The Soul of Spain*, by Havelock Ellis, 4: Houghton, Mifflin, 1915; pp. 409–414.

Spain represents, above all, the supreme manifestation of a certain primitive and eternal attitude of the human spirit, an attitude of heroic energy, of spiritual exaltation, directed not chiefly toward comfort or towards gain, but towards the more fundamental facts of human existence.—*Ibid.*, pp. vii and vii of the Preface.

Civilization is good and progress is necessary for any people. But "civilization" and "progress" mean much more than a feverish thirst for new things or a mad race for wealth, and some of us think that, however salutary the

lessons that Spain may learn from the more prosperous nations of today, there are still more salutary lessons in the art of living which these nations may learn from Spain.

. . . The Spaniard is constitutionally incapable of accepting the delusion that the best things in the world may be bought by money, or that a man's wealth consists in the abundance of his possessions. That is why, in a passing phase of civilization, the Spaniard seems to belong to the past; and that is why, to some observers, he seems to belong also to the future. . . . Spain is still the most democratic of countries. The familiar and intimate relationship which we know in the old comedies of Europe as subsisting between master and servant, between gentleman and peasant, is still universal . . . the Spaniard shows that he is entitled to courtesy by knowing how to return it. . . . There is among Spanish people a friendly trustfulness towards all, even towards strangers and foreigners, which belongs to an age when no fear was necessary. . . .

It is inevitable that, however firmly the medieval idea [of romanticism] may have persisted in Spain, its tendency must be if not to die out, at all events to become attenuated, overlaid, at the least transformed in its manifestations. But a nation that at one moment led the world and has always shown an aptitude for bringing forth great personalities, cannot be hastily dismissed as decadent, unable to exert any influence on human affairs. The people of Spain—still sound at the core, and with a vigor of spirit which has enabled them to win strength even out of defeat—showed at one period at least in their history, from the conquest of Toledo to the conquest of Seville, an incomparable strength, freedom, and vitality; even later, Spain still had the energy to find and to colonize the other hemisphere of the globe; and later still, to bring spiritual achievements of immortal value to the treasure-house of humanity; while the forceful and plastic genius of Spain has moulded one of the strongest and most beautiful forms of human speech and one of the most widely diffused. The soul of Spain has its persistent and indestructible fibre inextricably interwoven into human affairs. It has, moreover, its own special seal, the mark of a lofty and unique personality, which we cannot too patiently and reverently study in all its various manifestations. For we are but now growing ready to recieve the inspirations that it may yield us.—*Ibid.*, pp. 10–28.

Spain and the Spanish people amuse me more than anything I have met in Europe. There is more national character here, more originality and poetry in the popular manners and feelings, more force without barbarism, and civilization without corruption, than I have found anywhere else. Would you believe it? I speak not at all of the higher class. What seems mere fiction and romance in other countries is matter of observation here, and, in

all that relates to manners, Cervantes and Le Sage are historians. . . . The pastoral life—I will not say such as it is in Theocritus and Virgil, and still less such as it is in Gesner or Galatea, but a pastoral life which certainly has its poetical side—is still found everywhere in the country.—*Life, Letters and Journals of George Ticknor,* vol. I, p. 188: Houghton Mifflin, 1909. (The above quotation is from a letter dated July 25, 1818.)

The lower class especially is, I think, the finest *matériel* I have met in Europe to make a great and generous people.—*Ibid.,* p. 204.

These different characters are so distinctly marked in the different provinces, that it seems as if you changed country every time you pass from one to another; but still there are some traits in common to them all. One of the most striking—and one, it seems to me, on which many of their national virtues are founded—is a kind of instinctive uprightness, which prevents them from servility. I have seen the lowest class of the people, such as gardeners, bricklayers, etc., who had never seen the king, perhaps, in their lives, suddenly spoken to by him; but I never saw one of them hesitate or blush, or seem confounded in any way by a sense of the royal superiority, and in a country where the noxious luxury of a great number of servants is so oppressive, it is curious to see with what familiarity they treat their masters; joining in the conversation at the Duchess of Osuna's, for instance, while they wait at table, correcting the mistakes of their statements, etc., but in all cases and under all circumstances without for an instant offending against the most genuine and unaffected respect.—*Ibid.,* p. 208.

In one respect the Spanish people are better prepared for a republic than might at first sight be supposed. I mean that republican habits in their intercourse with each other are and have been long universal. Every Spaniard is a *caballero,* and every Spaniard can rise from the ranks to position and power. This also is in part, perhaps, an inheritance from the Mohammedan occupation of Spain. *Del rey ninguno abajo* is an ancient Spanish proverb, implying the equality of all below the king. Manners, as in France, are democratic, and the ancient nobility here as a class are even more shadowy than the dwellers in the Faubourg St.-Germain.—*Impressions of Spain,* by James Russell Lowell (despatch of August 26, 1878, written from Madrid while he was Minister to Spain); Houghton Mifflin, 1899.

In addition to what Mr. Silvela asked me to remember, I could not help recalling that of the western European powers certainly none fulfilled her

obligations toward us during our Civil War more faithfully than Spain.—*Idem* (despatch of October 20, 1877).

Cervantes is as true a facet of many-sided Spain as Calderón, and Velázquez as Murillo. With all the national propensity to emotion and exaggeration, Spaniards are a truth-seeing people. The popular *coplas* are more often satiric than sentimental. They like to bite through to the kernel of fact, even when it is bitter. Velázquez, with his rich and noble realism, is of legitimate descent.—*Spanish Highways and Byways,* by Katharine Lee Bates: Macmillan; p. 296.

The law of progress is on Spain for good or for evil, as it is on the other nations of the earth, and her destiny, like theirs, is in the hand of God and will be fulfilled. The material resources of her soil and position are as great as those of any people that now occupies its meted portion of the globe. The mass of her inhabitants, and especially of her peasantry, has been less changed, and in many respects less corrupted, by the revolutions of the last century, than it has in any of the nations who have pressed her borders, or contended with her power. They are the same race of men who twice drove back the crescent from the shores of Europe, and twice saved from shipwreck the great cause of Christian civilization. They have shown the same spirit at Saragossa that they showed two thousand years before at Saguntum. They are not a ruined people. And, while they preserve the sense of honor, the sincerity, and the contempt for what is sordid and base, that have so long distinguished their national character, they cannot be ruined.—*History of Spanish Literature,* by George Ticknor: Houghton-Mifflin; vol. III, p. 437, 4th edition. (First edition was copyrighted in 1863.)

In little things and large, I found the Spaniards everywhere what I heard a Piedmontese commercial traveler say of them in Venice fifty years ago: "They are the honestest people in Europe." In Italy I never began to see the cruelty to animals which English tourists report, and in Spain I saw none at all. If the reader asks how with this gentleness, this civility and integrity, the Spaniards have contrived to build up their repute for cruelty, treachery, mendacity, and every atrocity; how with their love of bull-feasts and the suffering to man and brute which these involve, they should yet seem so kind to both, I answer frankly, I do not know. I do not know how the Americans are reputed good and just and law-abiding, although they often shoot one another, and upon mere suspicion rather often burn negroes alive.—*Familiar Spanish Travels,* by William Dean Howells: Harper Brothers; p. 326.

The nation that barred the way to the Arabs; that saved Christianity at Lepanto; that discovered a new world and carried to it our civilization; that formed and organized the fine infantry that we could defeat only by imitating its basic principles; that created in art a painting of the most powerful realism; in theology a mysticism that lifted souls to wonderful heights; in letters a social novel, the Quijote, whose philosophic scope equals, if it does not surpass, the charm of its invention and its style: the nation that knew how to give to the sentiment of honor its most refined and proud interpretation, deserves, beyond doubt, to be held in unfailing esteem and to be studied seriously, without foolish enthusiasm and without unjust prejudice.—*Etudes sur l'Espagne,* by A. Morel-Fatio. (Translation.)

Here, then, we see that from the middle of the sixteenth century to the beginning of the eighteenth, there was a constant stream of this class of fiction [the rogue literature] passing from Spain to England. *Lazarillo, El Pícaro Guzmán de Alfarache, Don Quijote, Marcos de Obregón, La Pícara Justina, Estevanillo Gonzáles, Gil Blas,* and *La Vida del Buscón,* became part of the ordinary reading of the English household. It was inevitable that the form which satirized society by exhibiting types encountered on a journey should be naturalized in England. It was a simple and flexible form, which lent itself to infinite variations, and to compression or extension as might be desired. . . . In my view, the first real picaresque and peripatetic novels purely English, after *Jack Wilton,* were *Moll Flanders,* evidently inspired by the *Pícara Justina,* and *Colonel Jack,* in which probably *Gil Blas* was influential. Thenceforward the lineage is direct. Fielding's *Joseph Andrews,* originally a literary satire on Richardson's insipid *Pamela,* is picaresque in form and substance. Fielding called it a comic epic, and reminds his readers of *Telemachus* and the *Odyssey.* But you can guess what was at the back of his mind when he said that he is ready to call it anything but a romance. As we have seen, the picaresque novel was by its very birth a reaction from romance. Fielding also wrote a poor female *Quixote,* which showed that he was well versed in Spanish fiction. Smollet was a Spanish scholar, and admirably translated *Don Quixote.* But before he did that he wrote *Roderick Random,* a novel that was avowedly derived from the Spanish novels and purely picaresque, in the English and French sense; that is to say, that it did not necessarily deal with dishonest persons or squalid scenes, but with the adventures of a poor young man, whose wits had to supply the leanness of his purse. *Humphrey Clinker* and *Peregrine Pickle* were inspired by the same tradition, namely, the presentation of types encountered in travel. So, indeed, was *Tristram Shandy* of Sterne, and *The Sentimental Journey,* though deeply tinged by the peculiar genius of the author. . . . *Midshipman Easy* and *Japhet in Search of a Father* are purely picaresque peripatetic tales, that never would have assumed their present form, if the Spanish novel of movement had not led the way. The same may be said of Michael Scott's *Tom Cringle's Log,* and dozens of similar works; and one sees in Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* a transparent intention to experiment with an American pícaro, as near as circumstances could make him to *Lazarillo, Guzman de Alfarache,* and the rest of the goodly company of sharp-witted youngsters with pockets as light as their hearts.—*Spanish Influence on English Literature,* by Martin A. S. Hume: Eveleigh Nash; pp. 4–5.

Thus it is clear that in the palmiest days of the English drama, the plots were almost as frequently taken from Spanish as from Italian sources, and especially from the former in cases where a drama was the origin of a tale. The tradition, founded, it must be admitted, on solid fact, that the Spanish writers were unrivaled as inventors of intrigues and imbroglios for the stage, lingered long after the craze for things Spanish in general had disappeared from England.—*Ibid.,* p. 279.

The didactic proverb and sententious maxim from the Jews of Cordova have left their mark for good upon the thought and literary form of the whole civilized world; the literatures of history and travel bear upon them today the indelible traces of the Spanish chronicles and stories of personal adventure which sprang therefrom. The poetry of the whole world still carries upon it the tint of knightly sacrifice and of pastoral simplicity, as a revolt against the sordid struggle for daily existence and the blighting corruption of great cities; and this spirit, when it was dying elsewhere, received new birth in Spain by the altruistic romances of *Amadis of Gaul* and its hundred imitators. The novels of Fielding, of Smollett, and of Dickens, remain to show us that the picaresque tales born in Spain have left their progeny in our own land; and the costume drama imitated from the French, with the swashbuckling stories of adventure, to which so many English novelists are now devoting their energies, proves that the traditional Spanish type of the sixteenth century still survives, thanks to the boisterous gaiety and vitality which always appeals to youth.—*Ibid.,* pp. 311–312.

Lope de Vega inundated with dramatic works all the cities of Spain and Naples, Milan, Brussels, Vienna, and Munich. Many of his two thousand works were translated in his lifetime into all the languages of Europe. His theater and that of Calderón then invaded the stage of Portugal. The Spanish influence penetrated even to England. The Italians imitated or translated many Spanish works from the end of the sixteenth century to the time of Metastasio and Goldoni. But France was the one that was chiefly influenced by Spanish culture. If in the nineteenth century French writers fix their eyes on Germany, if in the eighteenth they studied in preference English literature, in the seventeenth it was Spain that exercised upon them that powerful attraction of genius. The Spanish influence was introduced in the last years of Henry IV. Malesherbes and Desportes do not share in it, nor is the least trace of it found in Montaigne. But afterwards everything changes. The *Relaciones,* published by Antonio Pérez at the same time in London, Geneva and London keenly stirred the intellect. . . . From that time on Spain began to modify France.—*History of Spain from Philip II to the Advent of the Bourbons,* by Weiss.

Just when this passion [for Spain] began in me I should not be able to say; but probably it was with my first reading of *Don Quixote* in the later eighteen-forties. I would then have been ten or twelve years old; and, of course, I read that incomparable romance, not only the greatest, but sole of its kind, in English. . . . I do not remember how I felt my way from it to such reading of the language as has endeared Spanish literature to me. It embraced something of everything: literary and political history, drama, poetry, fiction. . . .—*Familiar Spanish Travels,* by William Dean Howells: Harper Brothers; p. 3.

Take the instance of another solidified nationality [*having mentioned the Germans previously*], take the Spanish, and you have first-class modern fiction, easily surpassing the fiction of any other people of our time, now that the Russians have ceased to lead.—William Dean Howells, in *Harper's Magazine,* Vol. CXXXI, November, 1915, p. 957.

When I began to have literary likings of my own, and to love certain books above others, the first authors of my heart were Goldsmith, Cervantes, and Irving.—*My Literary Passions,* by William Dean Howells: Harper and Brothers; p. 10.

My father must have told us that night about Cervantes as well as about his *Don Quixote,* for I seem to have known from the beginning that he was once a slave in Algiers, and that he had lost a hand in battle, and I loved him with a sort of personal affection, as if he were still living and he could somehow return my love. His name and nature endeared the Spanish name and nature to me, so that they were always my romance, and to this day I cannot meet a Spanish man without clothing him in something of the honor and worship I lavished upon Cervantes when I was a child. While I was in the full flush of this ardor there came to see our school, one day, a Mexican gentleman who was studying the American system of education; a mild, fat, saffron man, whom I could almost have died to please for Cervantes' and Don Quixote's sake, because I knew he spoke their tongue. But he smiled upon us all, and I had no chance to distinguish myself from the rest by any act of devotion before the blessed vision faded, though for long afterwards, in impassioned reveries, I accosted him and claimed him kindred because of my fealty, and because I would have been Spanish if I could.—*Ibid.,* p. 19.

I believe that its free and simple design [that of Don Quixote], where event follows event without the fettering control of intrigue, but where all grows naturally out of character and conditions, is the supreme form of fiction; and I cannot help thinking that if we ever have a great Ameri-

can novel it must be built upon some such large and noble lines.—*Ibid.,* p. 21.

I have told how Cervantes made his race precious to me, and I am sure that it must have have been he who fitted me to understand and enjoy the American author who now stayed me on Spanish ground and kept me happy in Spanish air, though I cannot trace the tie in time and circumstance between Irving and Cervantes. The most I can make sure of is that I read the *Conquest of Granada* after I read *Don Quixote,* and that I loved the historian so much because I had loved the novelist much more. —*Ibid.,* p. 23.

Upon the whole I am very well content with my first three loves in literature, and if I were to choose for any other boy I do not see how I could choose better than Goldsmith and Cervantes and Irving, kindred spirits, and each not a master only, but a sweet and gentle friend, whose kindness could not fail to profit him.—*Ibid., pp.* 26–27.

I do not know that I should counsel others to do so or that the general reader would find his account in it, but I am sure that the intending author in American fiction would do well to study the Spanish picaresque novels; for in their simplicity of design he will find one of the best forms for an American story.—*Ibid.,* p. 107.

No French writer, however, has moved me so much as the Spanish, for the French are wanting in the humor which endears these, and is the quintessence of harm.—*Ibid.,* p. 181.

The written Spanish literature, like other Spanish arts, is of the richest, nor are its laurels limited to the dates of Cervantes and Calderón. The modern Spanish novel, as Mr. Howells so generously insists, all but leads the line. But Spain herself is poetry. What does one want of books in presence of her storied, haunted vistas,—warrior-trod Asturian crags, opalescent reaches of Castilian plain, orange-scented gardens of Andalusia? A circle of cultivated Spaniards is one of the most charming groups on earth, but Spaniards altogether innocent of formal education may be walking anthologies of old ballads, spicy quatrains, riddles, proverbs, fables, epigrams. The peasant quotes "Don Quixote" without knowing it; the donkey-boy is as lyric as Romeo; the devout shepherd tells a legend of the Madonna that is half the dream of his own lonely days among the hills. Where Spanish life is most stripped of material prosperity, it seems to abound in suggestions of romance.—*Spanish Highways and Byways,* by Katharine Lee Bates: Macmillan; p. 296.

Spain attracted the gaze of the world—a conquering and poet nation which had discovered a world and maintained it; which had one foot in Peru and another in Germany and Flanders. . . . A dominating people draws all peoples to its thought and to its language. At the beginning of the 17th century the Spanish dictionary invades us and charges with the weight of its sonorous words our flexible language. The Castilian phrase of pompous circumlocutions is noted in the *Mémoires* of Richelieu and of Madame de Motteville. In the character itself of Richelieu Spain is visible, for he loves and imitates, even while fighting them, those terrible Romans of Christianity, chieftains of the religious monarchy which joined together the bourgeois of Antwerp and the Peruvian of Cuzco.—*Etudes sur l'Espagne,* by Philarète Chasles. (Translation.)

There came forth in thousands Spanish books from foreign presses, from Antwerp, Amsterdam, Lyons, Venice, Milan. Castilian was spoken by distinguished persons of France, England and Germany, and it triumphed in Flanders and Italy.—*Deutschlands und Spaniens litterarischen Beziehungen,* by Arturo Farinelli. (Translation.)

It was toward Spain that his [Washington Irving's] thoughts had long been turning, and now that he found himself near the frontier the lure was irresistible. Comparing Spain with Italy, he had, earlier in the year [1822] written to his nephew in these terms: "I do not know anything that delights me more than the old Spanish literature. You will find some splendid histories in the language, and then its poetry is full of animation, pathos, humor, beauty, sublimity. The old literature of Spain partakes of the character of its history and its people; there is an oriental splendor about it. The mixture of Arabic fervor, magnificence, and romance, with old Castilian pride and punctilio; the chivalrous heroism, the immaculate virtue; the sublimated notions of honor and courtesy, all contrast finely with the sensual amours, the self-indulgences, the unprincipled and crafty intrigues, which so often form the groundwork of Italian story."—*Leading American Essayists,* by William Morton Payne: Henry Holt & Co.; p. 76.

To the *Novelas Ejemplares* [of Cervantes] succeeding generations of dramatists have had recourse for plots for their plays. Alexandre Hardy, one of the founders of the French drama of the 17th century, quickly saw the dramatic possibilities lying in Cervantes' novelettes, and adapted three of them to scenic purposes. It is thought that Molière may have indirectly derived the idea of the famous sonnet scene in the *Misanthrope* from a similar scene in the *Licenciado Vidriera* of Cervantes. In England, Beaumont and Fletcher as well as Middleton and Rowley had their dramatic imagination stirred by the contents of certain of the *novelas,* just as at home in Spain

important playwrights drew upon them as source material.—*Main Currents of Spanish Literature,* by J. D. M. Ford: Henry Holt & Co.; p. 94.

By the genius of Lope de Vega, of Calderón, and of the more notable of their contemporaries and followers, the Spanish drama was, during the long stretch of time extending from the second half of the 16th century almost to the end of the 17th, raised to a height of excellence not since equalled in Spain and able to challenge comparison with the national drama of all other lands, ancient or modern.—*Ibid.,* p. 120.

To the lyrical expression of his emotions, from the most trivial to the most serious, the Spaniard has ever resorted with extreme facility. It has been said, and the dictum does not seem rash, that there is much more really good verse in Spanish than of passably good prose, and, be it addded, the history of Spanish literature shows that it has at least its share of excellent prose compositions. Not every Spaniard or Spanish-American lisps in numbers or finds that the numbers come readily, but none the less we venture to declare that it is more decidedly a trait of the average trained man of the Hispanic race to voice in rhymed measures the inner disturbances of his soul than it is of the man of any other civilized race. As a result, the bulk of lyric verse in Spanish that has survived the ravages of time is exceedingly great and new compositions are constantly appearing in undiminished profusion.—*Ibid.,* p. 170.

As a picture of society ever engaged in the solution of its problems of of idealistic endeavor and realistic achievement, the *Don Quixote* rises high above all other works of fiction in Spanish and in other languages, too.—*Ibid.,* p. 212.

Avoiding figurative terms and speaking plainly, we state that the literary output of the former colonies [of Spain] and present states is of great magnitude; in so far as poetry is concerned, it far exceeds what has been produced in the English-speaking part of the northern hemisphere.—*Ibid.,* p. 246.

SPAIN IN HISTORY

The empire of Philip the Second was undoubtedly one of the most powerful and splendid that ever existed in the world. In Europe, he ruled Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands on both sides of the Rhine, Franche Comté, Roussillon, the Milanese, and the Two Sicilies. Tuscany, Parma, and the other small States of Italy, were as completely dependent on him as the Nizam and the Rajah of Berar now are on the East India Company. In Asia, the King of Spain was master of the Philippines and of all those rich settlements which the Portuguese had made on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, in the Peninsula of Malacca, and in the spice-islands of the Eastern Archipelago. In America, his dominions extended on each side of the equator into the temperate zone. . . . It is no exaggeration to say that, during several years, his power over Europe was greater than even that of Napoleon. . . . The Emperor of Germany was his kinsman. France, torn by religious dissensions, was never a formidable opponent, and was sometimes a dependent ally. . . . The ascendency which Spain then had in Europe was, in one sense, well deserved. It was an ascendency which had been gained by unquestioned superiority in all the arts of policy and of war. In the sixteenth century, Italy was not more decidedly the land of the fine arts, Germany was not more decidedly the land of bold theological speculation, than Spain was the land of statesmen and of soldiers. The character which Virgil has ascribed to his countrymen might have been claimed by the grave and haughty chiefs who surrounded the throne of Ferdinand the Catholic, and of his immediate successors. That majestic art, "regere imperio populos," was not better understood in the proudest days of their republic, than by Gonsalvo and Ximenes, Cortez and Alba. The skill of the Spanish diplomatists was renowned throughout Europe. In England the name of Gondomar is still remembered.—*Critical, Historical and miscellaneous Essays*, by Lord Macaulay, vol. 3, pp. 77–80: Sheldon & Company, N. Y., 1860.

No State dared to contend with her [Spain]. France, her formidable neighbor, weakened by war and even more by the factions that raised their heads under a childish government, progressed with gigantic strides to the unfortunate epoch when, for the space of a century, she converted it into a theater of horrors and misery. Elizabeth of England could scarcely maintain her throne and defend the recently founded Church from the attacks of parties and the wiles of those exiled. The new State had first to come forth from the darkness and draw from the mistaken policy of her rivals the strength with which she was going to conquer them. The imperial house of Germany was united to that of Spain by the double tie of blood and politics, and the warlike fortune of Soliman attracted her attention to

the East and not toward the East of Europe. Gratitude and fear bound Philip II to the Italian princes and their acts controlled in the Conclave. The sovereigns of the North still resided in the sleep of barbarity or were beginning to be something, and the European system ignored them. Skillful generals, numerous armies accustomed to triumph, a navy that was feared, and rich tributes from the Indies—what arms were in the firm and energetic hands of an intelligent prince!—*Geschichte del Abfall der Niederlanden*, by Schiller. (Translation.)

There were probably more printing presses in Spain in the infancy of that art than there are today. The old colleges were improved by giving them new form and other new ones were created. Barcelona, Salamanca, and Alcalá were then attended by thousands of students, who under the generous protection of the government found in letters the surest way to progress in their careers. Even the simplest and least important branches of literature experienced the influence of that innovating spirit, and after having brought forth the last fruits of the old system, they presented new and more beautiful and more varied flowers under the influence of Italian culture. . . . With this moral development of the nation, the public rents, which, when they are not forced, are a sure indication of general prosperity, kept on increasing with astonishing rapidity. . . . At the same time, the territorial limits of the monarchy were extended in an unexampled way. Castile and Leon were united under the same scepter with Aragon and its dependencies, Sicily and Cerdagne, with the kingdoms of Navarre, Granada and Naples, with the Canaries, Orán and other establishments in Africa, and with the islands and vast continents of America. . . . The names of Castilians and Aragonese were fused in the general name of Spaniards, and Spain, with an empire which extended over three-quarters of the world and which almost realized the boastful saying that the sun never set on her dominions, rose not only to the first rank, but to the first of the European nations. . . . The reign of Isabella and Ferdinand may be considered as the epoch in which the Spanish poetry separates the old school from the modern and in which the language cultivated with slow and constant work went on acquiring that perfection and beauty which, to use the words of a contemporary writer, "caused the ability to speak Spanish to be considered as a great elegance even among ladies and gentlemen of cultured Italy."—Condensed paraphrase of pages of vols. I and II of *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic*, by William Hickling Prescott, 1838.

We shall see that occasionally tribunals abused the use of torture, but the popular impression that the inquisitorial torture chamber was the scene of exceptional refinement in cruelty, of especially ingenious modes of inflicting agony, and of peculiar persistence in extorting confessions, is an

error due to sensational writers who have exploited cruelty. The system was evil in conception and in execution, but the Spanish Inquisition at least was not responsible for the introductionn and, as a rule, was less cruel than the secular courts in its application, and confined itself more strictly to a few well-known methods. In fact, we may reasonably assume that its use of torture was less frequent, for its scientific system of breaking down resistance, in the long-drawn procedure, was more effective than the ruder and speedier practice of the secular courts where, as we are told by Archbishop Pedro de Castro of Granada, it was notorious that no one confessed except when overcome by torture. In this respect, the comparison between the Spanish and the Roman Inquisition in also eminently in favor of the former.—*A History of the Inquisition of Spain,* by Henry Charles Lea, vol. 3, pp. 2 and 3; Macmillan, 1908.

Stoical because it believed in pure justice; nourished by rude heroisms, inward visions, romances and legends; exalted by mystic dialogues, and hardened by centuries of religious wars; the Spanish spirit, full of enthusiasm, entered upon the Renaissance, that sixteenth century which was to reveal the new continents across the ocean, the laws of nature behind her mystery, and to create impericus personalities which opposed themselves to Fate. Then Spanish individualism broke out into mysticism, audacity, and adventure: it was the epoch of conquistadores, of politicians, of inquisitors, of Jiménez and Pizarro, Torquemada, Loyola, and Cortez. Spain broke through the circle of the Old World, fought in defense of Christian civilization at Lepanto, and of Catholicism in Germany and Flanders; coveted the Mediterranean countries; colonized an immense and unknown continent; threatened Europe with the religious imperialism of Charles the V, and Philip II, and, thanks to the legions of the Duke of Alba, imposed her will on the Pope. Her policy had the old Roman majesty and force; literature had found its "golden age;" philosophy proposed the vast harmonious solutions of Fox Morcillo, and laid down the bases of natural and national law by the pens of Francisco de Vitoria and Domingo de Soto. It was a splendid prodigality of energy, creation, conquest, and heroism—the last stage of a history of violent stoicism, which announced a long and majestic decadence.—*Latin America, Its Rise and Progress,* by F. García Calderón: Scribner; p. 36.

It was to Raimundo, Archbishop of Toledo and Chancellor of Castile, Renan has said, that Christendom owes the introduction of Arabic texts into its schools, and the initiation of a new scientific and philosophic movement which deeply affected the fate of Europe.—*The Soul of Spain,* by Havelock Ellis: Houghton Mifflin; p. 405.

And when the stupid weakness of Charles IV and the baseness of his son Fernando had delivered Spain over to Napoleon, when French armies held the fortresses, and Murat, with twenty-five thousand troops, ruled Madrid by logic of steel and iron, it was the Spanish people who, from Asturias to Andalusia, sprang to the defence of a country abandoned by princes, councils, and grandees. The Spanish people, not the Spanish nobles, preserved the independence of the nation and actually broke the career of the Corsican conqueror.—*Spanish Highways and Byways,* by Katharine Lee Bates: Macmillan; p. 221.

If Spain had a good king or a good prime minister and liberal laws she would again be, if not as powerful, as prosperous as she was when she was the rival of England, the terror of France, and the mistress of Italy.—*Reminiscences of Spain,* by Caleb Cushing, 1833.

The period under review—1002 to 1150—was the commencement of that in which Spain did a priceless service to the world. It was the Jews of Cordova who first restudied the sciences and philosophy which the Greeks had adapted from the learning of still earlier civilizations. They were followed in time by the Arab scholars; and the universities of Moslem Spain became centers of culture where the knowledge of the ancients was translated by Jews and Arabs into their living tongues, to be transmitted in other languages in due time to all the nations of the earth. At a time when Europe lay in darkness Cordova was the home of the exact sciences; astronomy, mathematics, medicine, botany, and even surgery, were studied deeply and patiently; and thus, centuries before Erasmus was led back to the original fountain, the clear rill of Greek learning ran unchoked through Cordova to the rest of the world.—*The Spanish People,* by Martin A. S. Hume: Appleton; p. 140.

Spain had now—1150 to 1300—taken a foremost place in the cultured nations of Europe. She was at this period a group of newborn, thriving Christian realms with vast ambitions and infinite possibilities.

With the exception of the growing exportation of her products—the silks of Valencia, the arms of Almeria and Toledo, the gold tissues, the pottery, and glass of Andalusia, and the fruits, leather, wine, wax, and wool which found their way now throughout the world—Spain's principal contributions to human advancement in this period were intellectual. The schools of philosophy founded respectively by Averroës and Ramon Lull, the latter especially, moved scholars throughout the world to controversy; the universities, from Oxford to Padau, sought new inspiration and knowledge from Spanish sources, and Spanish-Jewish physicians and men of science were in every European court.—*Ibid.,* pp. 181–182.

Spain's permanent services to the world during this period—1300 to 1400—were still intellectual rather than material. The tales of Count Lucanor, by Don Juan Manuel, provided Boccaccio and Chaucer with models, and are a classic still in every civilized tongue. The Archpriest of Hita was the forerunner of Rabelais, López de Ayala the model for future historians, and the writings of a Spanish Arab translated by Alfonso XI gave to Chaucer the material for his Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers.—*Ibid.*, p. 221.

In sixty years—1460 to 1520—several racially unamalgamated peoples had been turned from a condition of impotent anarchy to the most powerful nation in Europe. Fernando had dragged Aragon, and Castile after her, into the vortex of central European politics; Naples and Sicily had become appanages of his crown, and the vast continent of America belonged to Castile.

Spain patronized the discovery of America, and by the hardihood, thirst for adventure, fanatical crusading zeal, and cupidity of her people, explored and opened out in a marvelously short time a great part of the continent.

Intellectually, her greatest service to the world at this period was the production of the Complutensian polyglot, and of *Celestina*, one of the first specimens, if not the first specimen, of modern dramatic composition.—*Ibid.*, 303–304.

In this period—1520 to 1560—she had completed the process of imposing upon all South America and much of North America her language, laws, religion and race. The opening of the new continent and the Philippine and Spice Islands, besides giving an impetus to exploration generally, had the effect, for reasons explained in the text, of setting all Europe to work, and enormously increased the commerce and wealth of all countries but Spain itself.

Intellectually, Spain's greatest service at this period was the production in 1554 of the first picaresque novel, *Lazarillo de Tormes*, the romance of roguery, which spread throughout the world in an incredibly short time and engendered the modern novel.

Translations of *Amadis de Gaula* and its numerous Spanish imitations were now current throughout Europe, and did much to influence contemporary ideas.—*Ibid.*, p. 347.

In the present period—1560 to 1600—Spain had entered at the same time into the cycle of her own eclipse as a nation, and into that when she was to make her greatest contribution to the intellectual wealth of the world. During the latter half of the sixteenth century Spanish books of all sorts had been published plentifully in England and France, both in the original

and in translations. Spanish books of chivalry, and picaresque novels became the fashion, and the study of the Spanish language was a polite accomplishment. But above all, Cervantes had written Don Quixote—although it had not been printed—Lope de Vega was in his prime, and Mateo Alemán had just published *Guzmán de Alfarache*, before the first year of the seventeenth century.—*Ibid.*, p. 403.

The world's debt to her is greater at this period—1600 to 1700—than at any other; for in it *Don Quixote* was published, the Spanish stage inaugurated the modern drama; and while Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderón, and Quevedo wrote for all the world, Velásquez, Ribera, Murillo, and Zurbarán painted for all time.—*Ibid.*, p. 457.

The splendid heroism displayed by the people—in the Peninsular war—touched the heart of Europe as a sublime example of loyalty and devotion, and there is no doubt that it contributed greatly to strengthen the monarchical feeling in other countries. Spain initiated, moreover, the movement which ultimately destroyed the Napoleonic danger, and for this alone the debt of the world to her is great. The exiles to England and France during the tyranny of Fernando also did much to give European literature of the thirties and forties the romantic turn which became the special mark of the period.—*Ibid.*, p. 516.

Europe, through Spain, gained a knowledge of classical and Byzantine civilization.—*A History of Spain*, by C. E. Chapman: Macmillan; p. 38.

In dealing with the Americas a practice was made of gathering geographical data which for its completeness has scarcely ever been surpassed. Explorers were required by law to make the most detailed observations.—*Ibid.*, 348.

One intresting instance was the use of maps with equi-distant polar projections years before Mercator in 1569 first employed this method, which was henceforth to bear his name.—*Ibid.*, p. 348.

The advancement of the Spaniards is evidenced by the facility with which the theory of Copernicus—that the sun, and not the earth, is the center of the solar system—was accepted in Spain, when it was rejected elsewhere.

It is noteworthy, too, that when Pope Gregory XIII proposed to correct the calendar, he sought information of Spanish scholars, whose suggestions were followed.—*Ibid.*, p. 349.

In mining the Spaniards easily took first rank in the world in the 17th century.—*Ibid.*, p. 350.

It is interesting to note the numerous studies by Spaniards of projects of the 16th century—among them Cortés, Saavedra, Galván, López de Gómara, Gil González Dávila, Salcedo, Esquisel and Mercado—with a view to the construction of a canal at the Isthmus of Panama to facilitate communication with the Pacific.—*Ibid.*, p. 350.

The Spaniards of the Siglo de Oro came in contact with the Indians of the Americas, and with the Chinese and Japanese of the Far East. Many valuable data were accumulated in Spanish about these peoples and their customs, and their languages were studied and in many cases written down by Spaniards, who systematized them for the first time. Much of the material has only recently become available.—*Ibid.*, p. 353.

It would be necessary to include most of the European playwrights of the seventeenth century and some of later times if a list were to be made of those who drew inspiration from the Spanish theater of the Siglo de Oro.—*Ibid.*, p. 355.

The achievements of many of the scholars and writers of the Siglo de Oro are only now being brought to light by investigations in Spanish archives, and in some cases,—for example, in that of the anthropological group of writers about the Americas,—their works still represent contributions to universal knowledge.—*Ibid.*, p. 360.

The part played by Spain in the successful issue of the American Revolution deserves to bulk large, even though she could not look with sympathy upon a movement which, she clearly saw, might bring about her ruin.—*Ibid.*, p. 384.

France and Spain planned an invasion of England which did not materialize, but it did cause the retention of the English fleet in British water and a diminution in the military forces sent to America.—*Ibid.*, p. 397.

Another factor—in the growing interest in the natural sciences in the eighteenth century—was the sending out of scientific expeditions, mostly in or to the Americas, in which respect, according to Humboldt, Spain expended more than any other European government.—*Ibid.*, p. 478.

In those branches of human knowledge which are akin to the emotions, Spain has embarked upon a new Siglo de Oro which has already placed her

in the forefront of the nations in the wealth and beauty of her contemporary literature and art. Many writers or artists of note did their work before 1898, while others stand athwart that year, but the most remarkable development has come in the most recent period—a growing force which is far from having run its course. Thus, before 1898, there were such poets as Bécquer, Campoamor, Núñez de Arce, Rosalía de Castro, an Salvador Rueda; novelists like Alarcón, Pereda, Valera, "Clarín," Picón, Palacio Valdés, Pardo Bazán, and Pérez Galdós; dramatists including Ayala, Tamayo, Echegaray, Pérez Galdós, Guimerá, and Dicenta; critics and philologists like Milá Fontanals, Valera, "Clarín," and Menéndez y Pelayo; essayists such as Alfredo Calderón, Morote, Picavea, Ganivet, and Unamuno; painters like Pradilla, Ferrán, and Muñoz Degrain; and composers of music including Arrieta, Gastambide, Chueca, Chapí, Bretón, and Fernández Caballero. Some of the more notable of these belong also in the post-1898 group, and to them should be added, among others, the following: poets—Rubén Dario (who is included in this list, though he is a Nicaraguan, because of his influence on Spanish poetry), Villaespesa, Marquina, Ramón D. Perés, the two Machados, Mesa, Diez Canedo, Muñoz San Román, and Maragall; novelists—Blasco Ibáñez, Pío Baroja, "Azorín," Silverio Lanza, Valle-Inclán, Ricardo León, Alberto Insúa, Pérez de Ayala, Martínez Sierra, Miró, and Felipe Trigo; dramatists—Benavente, Martínez Sierra, the brothers Álvarez Quintero, Carlos Arniches, Linares Rivas, Marquina, Rusiñol, and Iglesias; critics and philologists—Menéndez Pidal, Bonilla, Rodríguez Marín, Said Armesto, Américo Castro, Cejador, Alomar, Tenreiro, and González Blanco; essayists—Ortega Gasset, Maetzu, "Azorín," Gómez de Baquero, Manuel Bueno, Maragall, and Zulueta; painters—Zuloaga, Sorolla, the brothers Zubiaurre, Benedito, Chicharro, Villegas, Nieto, Beruete, Moreno Carbonero, Bilbao, Sotomayor, Anglada, de la Gándara, Juan Lafita, and Rusiñol; sculptors—Blay, Benlliure, Marinas, Clará, and Julio Antonio; architects—Gaudí, Puig, Velázquez, and Palacios; composers—Albéniz, Pedrell, Turina, Granados, Falla, Vives, Serrano, and Quinito Valverde; and educators—Giner de los Ríos and Cossío. Spain has also produced historians and historical scholars of note in recent years (though several of them belong in the pre-1898 group), among whom should be reckoned Cánovas del Castillo, Danvila y Collado, Hinojosa, Rafael Altamira, Colmeiro, Fidel Fita, Fernández Duro, Menéndez y Pelayo, Torres Lanzas, and Fernández Guerra. Special mention should be made of the novelists Pérez Galdós (author of the famous *Episodios nacionales*, or National Episodes,—a series of historical novels from the Liberal point of view, covering the history of Spain from the time of Godoy to the present,—and esteemed by many as one of the most remarkable literary geniuses of modern times), and Blasco Ibáñez (who has used the novel as a vehicle for an attack on the established order of Spanish life); of the

dramatists Jacinto Benavente (a man whom many regard as deserving to rank with the greatest names of all time in Spanish literature), Pérez Galdós (who is almost equally notable in the drama as in the novel), the brothers Álvarez Quintero (who have so clearly depicted Andalusian life), and Martínez Sierra (whose comedies reach to the very roots of truth and beauty); of Menéndez y Pelayo, most famous as a critic, said to have been the dominant figure of recent years in Spanish literature; of the painters Zuloaga (successor of El Greco, Velazquez, and Goya, whose works embrace both the mysticism and the austerity of the Spanish national spirit) and Sorolla (a symbolist, who has done with the brush what Blasco Ibáñez did with the pen, and whose paintings, mainly of Valencian scenes, are full of realism and naturalism, brilliant in expression and color); and of Giner de los Ríos, opponent of the church, but a man of tremendous influence on the thought of modern Spain. It is to be noted that the leading names in the realm of art are all in the post-1898 period; indeed, this form of intellectual manifestation was not in a flourishing state before that time. And in the midst of all these names one must not forget that of Santiago Ramón y Cajal, whose discoveries in histology have made him famous throughout the world. Many characterize him as the greatest Spaniard of the present day.—*Ibid.*, p. 515.

Language could scarcely overstate the enormous precedence of Spain over all other nations in the pioneering of the New World. They were Spaniards who first saw and explored the greatest gulf in the world; Spaniards who discovered the two greatest rivers; Spaniards who found the greatest ocean Spaniards who first knew that there were two continents of America; Spaniards who first went round the world! They were Spaniards who had carved their way into the far interior of our own land, as well as of all to the south, and founded their cities a thousand miles inland long before the Anglo-Saxon came to the Atlantic seaboard. The early Spanish spirit of *finding out* was fairly superhuman.—*The Spanish Pioneers,* by Charles F. Lummis: McClurg, 1914; p. 21.

The Spanish were not only the first conquerors of the New World, and its first colonizers, but also its first civilizers. They built the first cities, opened the first churches, schools, and universities; brought the first printing-presses, made the first books; wrote the first dictionaries, histories, and geographies, and brought the first missionaries; and before New England had a real newspaper, Mexico had a seventeenth-century attempt at one!

One of the wonderful things about this Spanish pioneering—almost as remarkable as the pioneering itself—was the humane and progressive spirit which marked it from first to last. Histories of the sort long current speak of that hero-nation as cruel to the Indians; but, in truth, the record of

Spain in that respect puts up to blush. The legislation of Spain in behalf of the Indians everywhere was incomparably more extensive, more comprehensive, more systematic, and more humane than that of Great Britain, the Colonies, and the present United States all combined. Those first teachers gave the Spanish language and Christian faith to a thousand aborigines, where we gave a new language and religion to one. There have been Spanish schools for Indians in America since 1524. By 1575—nearly a century before there was printing-press in English America—many books in *twelve* different Indian languages had been printed in the city of Mexico, whereas in our history John Eliot's Indian Bible stands alone; and three Spanish universities in America were rounding out their century when Harvard was founded. A surprisingly large proportion of the pioneers of America were college men; and intelligence went hand in hand with heroism in the early settlement of the New World.—*Ibid.*, pp. 23–24.

No other mother-nation [than Spain] ever bore a hundred Stanleys and four Julius Caesars in one century; but that is part of what Spain did for the New World. Pizarro, Cortés, Valdivia and Quesada are entitled to be called the Caesars of the New World; and no other conquests in the history of America are at all comparable to theirs. . . . .

Certain it is that the bald-headed little great man of old Rome, who crowds the page of ancient history, did nothing greater than each of those four Spanish heroes, who with a few tattered Spaniards in place of the iron legions of Rome conquered each an inconceivable wilderness as savage as Caesar found, and five times as big. Popular opinion long did a vast injustice to these and all others of the Spanish *conquistadores,* belittling their military achievements on account of their alleged great superiority of weapons over the savages, and taxing them with a cruel and relentless extermination of the aborigines. The clear, cold light of true history tells a different tale.—*Ibid.*, pp. 52–53.

The thirty years following the conquest of Mexico by Cortés saw an astounding change in the New World. They were brimful of wonders. Brilliant discovery, unparalleled exploration, gallant conquest, and heroic colonization followed one another in a bewildering rush,—and but for the brave yet limited exploits of the Portuguese in South America, Spain was all alone in it. From Kansas to Cape Horn was one vast Spanish possession, save parts of Brazil where the Portuguese hero Cabral had taken a joint foothold for his country. Hundreds of Spanish towns had been built; Spanish schools, universities, printing-presses, books and churches were beginning their work of enlightenment in the dark continents of America, and the tireless followers of Santiago were still pressing on. America, particularly Mexico, was being rapidly settled by Spaniards. The growth

of the colonies was very remarkable for those times,—that is, where there were any resources to support a growing population. The city of Puebla, for instance, in the Mexican State of the same name, was founded in 1532 and began with thirty-three settlers. In 1678 it had eighty thousand people, which is twenty thousand more than New York city had one hundred and twenty-two years later.—*Ibid.*, p. 77.

The most striking thing of all, as showing the scholarly attitude of the Spaniards toward the new continents, was a result entirely unique. Not only did their intellectual activity breed among themselves a galaxy of eminent writers, but in a very few years there was a school of important *Indian authors*. It would be an irreparable loss to knowledge of the true history of America if we were to lose the chronicles of such Indian writers as Tezozomoc, Camargo, and Pomar, in Mexico; Juan de Santa Cruz, Pachacuti Yamqui Salcamayhua, in Peru; and many others. And what a gain to science if *we* had taken pains to raise up our own aborigines to such helpfulness to themselves and to human knowledge!

In all other enlightened pursuits which the world then knew, Spain's sons were making remarkable progress here. In geography, natural history, natural philosophy, and other sciences they were as truly the pioneers of America as they had been in discovery. It is a startling fact that so early as 1579 a public autopsy on the body of an Indian was held at the University of Mexico, to determine the nature of an epidemic which was then devastating New Spain. It is doubtful if by that time they had got so far in London itself. And in still extant books of the same period we find plans for repeating fire-arms and a plain hint of the telephone! The first printing-press did not reach the English colonies of America until 1638,—nearly one hundred years behind Mexico. The whole world came very slowly to newspapers; and the first authentic newspaper in its history was published in Germany in 1615. The first one in England began in 1622; and the American colonies never had one until 1704. The "Mercurio Volante" (Flying Mercury), a pamphlet which printed news, was running in the City of Mexico before 1693.—*Ibid.*, pp. 84–85.

That later times have reversed the situation; that Spain (largely because she was drained of her best blood by a conquest so enormous that no nation even now could give the men or the money to keep the enterprise abreast with the world's progress) has never regained her old strength, and is now a drone beside the young giant of nations that has grown, since her day, in the empire she opened,—has nothing to do with the obligation of American history to give her justice for the past. Had there been no Spain there would be no United States today. It is a most fascinating story to every genuine American,—for everyone worthy of the name admires heroism and loves fairplay everywhere, and is first of all interested in the truth about his own country.—*Ibid.*, pp. 90–91.

One does not read without surprise in the *Gaceta de Méjico* that at four hundred leagues from the capital, in Durango for example, pianos and clavichords are manufactured. . . . It is a thing that deserves to be observed that among the first sugar mills constructed by Spaniards at the beginning of the 16th century there were some moved by hydraulic wheels and not by horses, although these same hydraulic mills have been introduced into the island of Cuba in our days as a foreign invention by the refugees from Cabo Francés.—*Ensayo político sobre Nueva España*, by Humboldt, translated into Spanish by Vicente González Arnao, Paris, 1836. (Translation.)

SPAIN SINCE THE GREAT WAR

The Spaniards of today have done a real service to Europe. By remaining neutral they have not only saved their country, but they have preserved more of the European spirit—or what we used to believe was the European spirit—than any other of the belligerent peoples. Travel and conversation with men of very different classes in very different provinces shows convincingly that the European view of life and its values—that mixture of idealism, humanity and common sense with other ingredients not so easily described—is more alive today in Spain than in most other countries. Listening to Spaniards I have often felt that they are expressing a point of view which is very "English." It is a point of view which an Englishman can admire or at any rate understand with sympathy, one which (he is aware), is or was held by many people in his own country, and one of which he is rather proud. In modern Spain it frequently happens that people say things and do things in a way which seems more ultimately English than you ever heard in any country but England itself.

In preserving in a distracted continent the spirit of idealism, humanity and common sense, especially in their outlook on the doings of their neighbors, the Spanish people has also preserved itself. Intervention in the European war would never have carried the people with it in 1914, and such intervention is less likely than ever to do so in the future. . . .

From its economic aspect, intervention would have been fatal to the welfare of Spain: abstention has not entirely saved it, but has put the country in a beter position than it has been for some hundreds of years. For the first time for several generations there has been money in Spain, money, that is, in free circulation, and money which people were willing and able to spend on things like books, music, architecture and—a thing which is of the utmost importance in Spain—on education. There is or should be money, too, for making the conditions of life more tolerable. There has been plenty of money available for speculation in the depreciated currency of other nations; and gifts of money as well as enormous quantities of fruit and vegetables have been sent to Vienna to mend conditions of want and misery to which no Spaniard could remain insensible. And although the social discontent caused by the war has spread from the belligerent countries to Spain, yet individual as apart from social discontent has not yet become common.

Educated Spaniards who have been in England, France and the United States since the armistice have been surprised to find that there are few signs of the great spiritual and moral regeneration which the fact of being at war was supposed to have brought about. What they see are exhausted countries and worn out, nervous individuals; social classes which are discontented to the point of violence, and men and women whose restlessness

seems to destroy any chance of their ever being happy again. Social discontent is no new thing for a Spanish observer; but the sight of so much individual unhappiness alongside of the loss of so much personal dignity and the fever for distraction and dissipation has led many of them to the conclusion that, after all, Spain is a country in which it is possible to live and be reasonably happy. . . .

The patient, rather "English" attitude of Juan Español towards government has been exploited by all his rulers; just as his fund of natural and real religion has been used by his ecclesiastical governors to support monstrous and grotesque institutions like the Holy Inquisition. So the Spanish tradition has grown up; and starting from much the same position and much the same sort of people as the English of Elizabethan times, it has led Spain from misadventure to misadventure through three wasted centuries. . . .

While every man and woman in the rest of Europe has been involved in war, Spaniards have been catching up with their more progressive neighbors, and making good the loss of time, money and individual happiness which came in the nineteenth century. Early in 1916 a much-travelled observer, writing to me in France on the death of so many of the generation of Rupert Brooke, said: "What I notice is not so much the loss of life, as the loss of personality in those who are left." It is a most striking thing about the Spaniards of today, of all classes, that they have more personality than many people in England. Here many of us have been left limp and thoughtless by five years of war; the strongest personalities can easily command a following for any object. This may lead to great things, if the strong personalities turn out to be wise and great men; their task should be to make us once more a reasonable people, not a flock of sheep. The task of the Spanish statesman, when he arrives, is somewhat different. His flock have more determination than sheep, and will soon have all the material advantages of the rest of Europe; his job will be to educate their rulers, to lead them to choose their rulers, to lead them in the way they deserve to be led towards the real personal, individual welfare which the Spaniard has always deserved.—*A Picture of Modern Spain*, by J. B. Trend: Constable & Company, London, 1921; pp. 1–6.

The Great War brought to Spain almost nothing but profit. She has an unlimited market at very high prices for everything she could spare. She was outside the iron ring that closed in with crushing pressure on Holland and the Scandinavian countries at the same time that it shut in the Central Powers. The result has been an era of material prosperity such as has had no counterpart in Spanish history in the last century. With much to sell and comparatively little that it was possible for her to buy because of lack of supplies and particularly because of lack of transportation of those

supplies, she has been frugal in spite of herself, while the warring nations have poured into her lap golden treasure in exchange for what she could give them. The result is that there lie in the vaults of the Bank of Spain in Madrid great pyramids of bricks of gold and long rows of sacked sovereigns and eagles. There is now piled in that vault gold to a value of $440,000,000, more gold probably than Spain had within her boundaries even in the days when Spanish enterprise ventured forth to the Eldorado of the newly found western hemisphere.

. . . . . .

The period of prosperity which the War has brought to Spain has already been long enough to stamp a visible impress upon the whole country. Fields have been brought into agricultural activity that had long lain fallow. One sees miles of new olive orchards planted with baby trees now two or three years old, interspersed between groves of olives, grown so old that their youth runs back to the times when Napoleon's ambitions for world dominion were shattered.

More new building is going on in any one of half a dozen cities in Spain than elsewhere on the whole continent of Europe. Easily the finest hotel in Europe is in Madrid. Social life at the Spanish capital is more brilliant than at any other court of Europe. The shops of the cities contain everything for which there has been room on over-laden ocean tonnage to bring.

. . . . . .

Spanish industry in the main is confined to Barcelona and Bilbao. . . . Barcelona is the great manufacturing center of Spain for almost everything except iron and a great percentage of its population is made up of wage-workers. The provincial characteristics of the Catalonians, their independence, their disregard for authority, their progressiveness, have all found play in creating.

. . . . . .

In all of Spain outside of Catalonia, there is an enormously potent influence for conservatism in the Church. Visiting a Spanish cathedral, compared with a visit to cathedrals of other countries, showed an interesting difference. The Spanish cathedral was in every case what might be termed an active, going concern. The deep hold which the Church has on the people could be seen here. Nowhere did the churches seem merely monuments to something in the past but rather the superb housing of a living, active, potent influence.

Europe nowhere presented a more interesting field than Spain, to watch the play of modern forces in their reaction upon old world conditions. Spain is a store-house of natural riches. I have so often had travelers tell me that Spain was but a poverty-stricken country offering but the meagerest returns from a poor soil to a hard-working, ignorant peasant population.

I cannot believe that such observers have seen the true facts, and when one finds that there were cities of vast population in Roman days where now there are but villages, it is evident that the land and the mines yielded so amply that Spain might well have been looked upon, as it was, as the favorite post of tax-gathering consuls.

I was told by authorities whom I am bound to believe that Spain has the richest undeveloped resources to be found anywhere in Europe; and it was obvious that better agricultural methods would further increase what is already a very large agricultural production. . . .

Spain has been blessed with an intelligent monarch. Everywhere I heard good words said of Alphonso XIII. I had the interesting experience of an hour's conversation with him, a conversation hampered by no ceremonies of royal dignity. We talked over Spanish and European conditions with the same freedom that one might have talked with any intelligent statesman, or, I think I would rather say, with an intelligent business man, for His Majesty showed a knowledge of business conditions, indeed a technical grasp of questions of exchange and an understanding of the principles of foreign trade such as a good many statesmen would be quite innocent of. The King is immensely popular with the army but has to handle one of the most chaotic and turbulent complex of political parties to be found anywhere.

. . . . . .

. . . There are in Spain the resources of people, of agriculture and of minerals to make the country blossom with an era of great internal development and prosperity.

. . . To the observer of social and business conditions there is no more interesting field in Europe. It is worth while observing that friendliness on the part of the United States toward Spain will encounter striking friendliness in Spain toward America. All bitterness of '98 seems to have vanished and Spain looks to the United States with respect and admiration. It needs our capital less than any other country in Europe, but Spaniards are quite frank in saying they need our industrial leadership. Men of high character and broad capacity will find a congenial atmosphere in Spain if they go there to study on sound lines the great business opportunities that exist.—*What Happened to Europe*, by Frank A. Vanderlip: Macmillan, 1919; pp. 68–79.

But Velásquez, but Velásquez! In the Prado there is no one else present when he is by, with his Philips and Charleses, and their "villainous hanging of the nether lip," with his hideous court dwarfs and his pretty princes and princesses, his grandees and jesters, his allegories and battles, his pastorals and chases, which fitly have a vast salon to themselves, not only that the spectator may realize at once the rich variety and abundance of the master, but that such lesser lights as Rubens, Titian, Correggio, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Veronese, Rembrandt, Zurbaran, El Greco, Murillo, may not needlessly be dimmed by his surpassing splendor. I leave to those who know painting from the painter's art to appreciate the technical perfection of Velásquez; I take my stand outside of that, and acclaim its supremacy in virtue of that reality which all Spanish art has seemed always to strive for and which in Velásquez it incomparably attains. This is the literary quality which the most untechinal may feel, and which is not clearer to the connoisseur than to the least unlearned.—*Familiar Spanish Travels,* by William Dean Howells: Harper Brothers; p. 101.

The period of beautiful Spanish music, of music that is simple, grand and pathetic, is the same as that of good painting and that of good architecture. In the second half of the 16th century and the first half of the 17th Spain produced great composers, chiefly in the religious genre. In the archives of the chapters of Toledo, Valencia, Seville, Burgos and Santiago there are treasures that have no price nor number. Each cathedral had its traditions, its repertory, its masters and its students. Perhaps it was in Valencia where music was cultivated with the greatest success. The oldest teacher of that city is Gómez who taught in the time of Philip II. . . . Some of the most distinguished composers of this period took their teachings even to Italy. Such were Pérez, of whom magnificent fragments are sung today in the Sistine chapel, Monteverde, one of the creators of Italian opera, and Salinas, blind like Beethoven, was perhaps the best organist ever known.—*History of Spain from Philip II to the Advent of the Bourbons,* by Weiss.

Among these [greatest composers and performers of the Peninsula] Bartolomé Ramos de Pareja, who was professor of music at the University of Salamanca, went to Italy and became a professor of the University of Bologna, where in 1482, he published the great work in which he developed his new theory of *temperamento,* which is said to have revolutionized the art of music. And no less than thirty-one more or less distinguished Spanish composers are said to have flourished in Italy during the sixteenth century. The Spaniard Cristóbal or Cristoforo Morales was chapel master

of the Sistine Chapel at Rome in the early part of the same century. . . . Nor is his less celebrated compatriot Vittoria—Tomás Luis de Victoria—another musician of the Sistine Chapel, less appreciated in modern times.

It was a Spaniard, moreover, Don Juan de Tapia, who founded and endowed at Naples, in 1537, the *Conservatorio della Madonna di Loretto,* the first school of music in Italy, and the model of all similar institutions that have since been created in Europe.—*A History of Spain,* by Ulick R. Burke, Vol. II: Longmans Green; pp. 347–8.

The Spanish character has impressed itself on Spanish architecture with more complete and overwhelming force than it has manifested itself in any other art, although the essential ideas of this architecture have all been borrowed. In most countries architecture, however national it may seem, has expressed the ideals of a few choice spirits. We must go back to ancient Rome, almost to Egypt, to find a people who have affirmed themselves so emphatically as the Spaniards. For sculpture, also, the native taste is deep-rooted. . . . The Lady of Elche, the bust in the Louvre which Pierre Paris, in agreement with Reinach, dates about 440 B. C., is the supreme type of primitive Iberian sculpture, a work that is very attractive in its curious originality and seems to have come from the hand of a sculptor who was the fellow-countryman of the captivating Spanish woman whom he has immortalised. How genuinely Spanish the Lady of Elche is we realise by the resemblance she bears to Velázquez's "Woman with the Fan," who, however, has grown older and more tired and is no longer beautiful.—*The Soul of Spain,* by Havelock Ellis: Houghton Mifflin Co.; pp. 107–109.

The profound originality of Ribera is shown by the complete manner in which, though seemingly inspired by foreign influences, he expresses and works out the genius of his own people. The qualities of Spain, as we know, are the qualities of character. The art of Ribera is the manifestation of this temper, earnest, profoundly emotional, almost exclusively religious, yet nearly always realistic, and invariably dramatic. So dramatic is he, and so anxious to expend all the resources of his art in bringing his figures into the strongest relief, that we might regard him as really, by instinct, a sculptor. . . . The robust vigour of Ribera's art is compensated and completed by his essential tenderness. In the power of rendering loving devotion, of tender abandonment, associated with religious emotion, Ribera not only surpasses all his countrymen, but is scarcely excelled outside Spain.—*Ibid.,* pp. 122–123.

Lord Leighton, however, a very well-informed and often judicious critic of Spanish painting, wrote with enthusiasm nearly twenty years ago

of Zurbarán, as "a man of whom we have in this country but little knowledge, a painter of conspicuously powerful personality, in whom more than in any of his contemporaries the various essential characteristics of his race were gathered up—its defiant temper, its domestic bent, its indifference to beauty, its love of fact, its imaginative force, its gloomy fervour, its poetry, in fact, and its prose. Murillo was truly Spanish, no doubt, but had neither the imagination nor the sustained virility of style of the son of the peasant from Estremadura, the completest representative in art, I think, of the genius of his race." There is, however, much in this eloquent estimate which seems more accurately applicable to Ribera.—*Ibid.*, p. 128.

France has been the last of the great European countries to attain serious and deliberate self-consciousness in painting, and ever since that development has taken place the French painters of the southwest have frequently shown characteristics of colouring and design which recall the Spaniards. The influence of France has not, however, destroyed the specifically national qualities of Spanish painters, not even when they chanced to be born on French soil. Thus Díaz, who played a prominent part in the French romantic movement, remained Spanish in the large and masculine effects of his work, and in the peculiar suppressed richness of passiontae colour which we may sometimes note in the painters of Spain.

At the present day nearly all the Spanish painters of repute, unlike their ancient predecessors, are either Basques or, more especially, Catalans; belonging, that is to say, to the Spanish populations which in other fields are most energetic and successful. The chief representative of the Basques is Zuloaga, today the most distinguished of Spanish painters, the most brilliant exponent of the finest Spanish traditions; while first among the Catalans comes Anglada-Camarasa, a great master of luxuriant and yet refined colour, the Spanish violence tempered harmoniously by Spanish sobriety. Sorolla, another artist of European reputation, belonging to Valencia, is also truly Spanish, a master of broad and energetic effects. The Luxembourg possesses a choice collection of modern Spanish paintings, and in the Paris Salons there is always much Spanish work, clearly characteristic, and mostly with that bold and ostentatious brush-work, once the method of Velázquez and after of Hals, which has since become a fashionable acquirement rather than the inevitable outcome of any psychological necessity. In its origin, however, it seems the expression in painting of a combative and war-like temperament, the transformation into art of valour, that fundamental quality of the Spaniard, so that before it one may feel as Brantôme felt when he saw the Spaniards riding to the wars in Flanders, like princes in their arrogant and insolent grace.—*Idem*, pp. 131–133.

When Luca Giordano came to Madrid—an accomplished painter, but a

man of a sensitive and receptive temperament which was a fatal endowment in an age of artistic decay—it is recorded that he said to Charles II: "Sire, this is the theology of painting!"—*Ibid.*, pp. 135–136.

Today, when we see that every modern movement in painting has been to some extent forestalled by Velázquez, when such great and diverse initiators as Corot and Manet, whose originality cannot be contested, may alike be said to have conscious or unconscious points of departure, here, it is difficult to realise that in the eighteenth century, when Raphael Mengs revealed him to Europe, a hundred years after his death, as "the first of naturalists," Velázquez still seemed without significance. . . . In 1889, the third centenary of Velázquez's birth, henceforth become alike a national and international festival, was celebrated by the construction of a new hall in the Prado for the reception of his chief pictures, and within it, this special shrine for "Las Meninas," now for the first time clearly to be seen.

Here, as of old to the shrine of Spain's patron saint at Compostela, a ceaseless stream of pilgrims nowadays arrives from all parts of the world. The artists in every field come here, with the mob which blindly follows their lead. Here, on the one hand, might be seen once the great actress, Eleanora Duse, spending hours, day after day, during the time she was playing in Madrid, before "Las Meninas," and on her last visit, the longest of all, suddenly walking up to a bewildered attendant to exclaim, before she almost ran out of the long gallery, "Eso es un teatro real!" [That is a royal theater!]—*Ibid.*, pp. 136–138.

The great Velázquez is gayer [than Ribera], more varied, and more superb. Almost all his masterpieces are there. They are a world in themselves; everything is depicted: war, the court, the cross-road, the tavern, and paradise. It is a gallery of dwarfs, imbeciles, beggars, buffoons, comedians, kings, warriors, martyrs, and deities; all living and speaking, in novel and bold attitudes, with serene faces and a smile on their lips, full of frankness and vigor . . . huge canvases full of figures, some of whose slightest points, once seen, one remembers distinctly, such as a motion or shadow on a face, just like living persons, met at present; people with whom one seems to have talked, of whom one thinks a long time afterward as of acquaintances of some unknown period; people who inspire gaiety, and rouse with admiration a smile, and make one almost experience a feeling of regret that one can only enjoy them with the eyes, that one cannot mingle with them, or attain a little of that exuberant life. It is not the effect of the favorable anticipation to which the name of the great artist gives rise, one need not be a connoisseur of art to enjoy them; the poor woman and boy stop before those pictures, clap their hands, and laugh. It is nature depicted with a surprising fidelity; one forgets the painter,

does not think of the art, nor does he discover the aim, but exclaims: "It is true! it is thus! It is the image I had in mind!" One would say that Velázquez had put none of his ideas into it, that he had allowed his hand to do as it chose, and that the hand had done nothing but fasten upon the canvas the lines and colors of an optical camera, which reproduces the real personages whom he was depicting. More than sixty of his pictures are in the gallery at Madrid, and if one saw them hastily but once, not one of them would be forgotten.—*Spain,* by Edmondo de Amicis, translation from the Italian by Wilhelmina W. Cady: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1887; p. 138–139.

Murillo is not only a great painter, but has a great soul; is more than a glory; is, in fact, an object of affection for Spain; he is more than a sovereign master of the beautiful, he is a benefactor, one who inspires good actions, and a lovely image which is once found in his canvases is borne in one's heart throughout life, with a feeling of gratitude and religious devotion. He is one of those men of whom an indescribable prophetic sentiment tells us that we shall see them again; that the meeting with them is due to us like some prize; that they cannot have disappeared forever, they are still in some place; that their life has been only like a flash of inextinguishable light, which must appear once more in all its splendor to the eyes of mortals! One may call these ideas the errors of fancy!—but they are cherished errors! . . . It is one of the most dolorous consequences of a charming journey, this finding one's mind full of beautiful images, and the heart a tumult of intense emotions, and only being able to give expression to so small a portion of them! With that profound disdain I could tear up these pages when I think of those pictures! Oh, Murillo; oh, Velázquez; oh, poor pen of mine!—*Ibid.,* pp. 142–143.

SPANISH AMERICA AS A FACTOR IN WORLD CIVILIZATION

Just as the most remarkable development of the nineteenth century took place in North America so the most wonderful developments of the twentieth century are destined to take place in Latin America. This is true of Latin America principally because of four great outstanding reasons. First, there is room there for the overcrowded populations of the world. Second, there is power to produce the food and raw products for the world. Third, those lands are a market place for the manufactured goods of the world. Fourth, they possess a remarkable circle of intellectual leaders.

Beginning at the Rio Grande and stretching on down through Mexico, over Central America, beyond Panama, through Colombia and Venezuela, the Andean countries, Brazil, Chile, down through the abounding plains of the Argentine to the straits of Magellan, is the largest expanse of undeveloped, fertile land in the world. There is more undiscovered territory in Brazil than there is in the whole continent of Africa.—*Problems in Pan Americanism,* by Samuel Guy Inman: Geo. H. Doran Co., 1921; p. 15.

The economic possibilities of Latin America have been well advertised. But her people justly complain that little attention has been paid by outsiders to the intellectual and spiritual assets of these countries. It was the frank recognition of these latter assets by Secretary of State Root, whose visit to Latin America in 1906 has been called the greatest event in United States history in the first decade of the twentieth century, that so endeared him to the southern republics. He began that remarkable tour by declaring in Rio de Janeiro: "I bring from my country a special greeting to her elder sisters in the civilization of America."—*Ibid.,* p. 17.

The wonderful ruins found in Mexico, Central America and Peru are among the most remarkable in the world. Some of the pyramids of Mexico are larger than those in Egypt and the Maya ruins show an architecture comparable to that of the best of ancient Asia. The old fort just outside the city of Cuzco and the many ruined temples in Peru and Bolivia constitue some of the greatest marvels of the archaeologist. The city of Machu Pichu, recently unearthed by a North American expedition, has shown the very great antiquity as well as the advanced development of this prehistoric people. The Incas and the Aztecs were conquerors of races older than themselves and superior to them in civilization.—*Ibid.,* p. 18.

The first university in America, that of St. Thomas, was founded in Santo Domingo in 1538, a hundred years before John Harvard conceived his plan for a college in Cambridge. It received the patronage of both the

Pope and the Spanish king and sent its graduates into Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and far-away Peru. Until Santo Domingo lost its prestige it was a notable center of culture and missionary zeal, causing the city to be known as the Athens of the New World.

A still more famous school is the old University of San Marcos, founded in Lima in 1551. Unlike its predecessor it has maintained a continuous existence up to the present time, and it is thus the oldest university in the New World. It has counted among its presidents and professors some of the most distinguished prelates and scholars of America.

In all the following cities universities were organized prior to the first North American college: Mexico, 1553; Bogota, 1572; Cordova, 1613; Sucre, 1623.—*Ibid.*, pp. 18–19.

The first book printed in the New World was by Fray Juan de Zumárraga, the first Bishop of Mexico, and was called "Brief Compendium of Christian Doctrine in the Mexican and Spanish Language."

The first printing press in America was set up in 1539 in the City of Mexico.—*Ibid.*, p. 19.

In 1620, the date of the landing of the Pilgrims, there were already appearing in Mexico City and in Lima occasional leaflets telling of special events—the forerunners of our modern newspaper.

With all these historic developments it should not surprise us as much as it usually does to learn that the greatest modern newspaper plant in the world is found in Spanish America, the magnificent home of *La Prensa* in Buenos Aires. . . .

One who has not studied the literature of Latin America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is simply overwhelmed when he discovers not only its abundance but its merit.

La Araucana, by Ercilla, is one of the most remarkable epics ever written. It tells the story of the struggle of the Spaniards in Chile, where after all their sacrifices they were compelled to acknowledge the impossibility of conquering at least one tribe of Indians—the sturdy Araucanians. This long poem was completed in 1590.

Juan de Castellano's poem entitled *Eulogies on the Illustrious Men of the West Indies*, written in the sixteenth century, contained 150,000 lines.

Juana Inés de la Cruz, who lived in Mexico from 1651 to 1695, was called the "Tenth Muse" because of her remarkable poetry. She learned to read at the age of three. She took the veil at seventeen becuase she was so tormented by those who admired her, both for her beauty and her wonderful intellect. At one time she gathered into her cell 4,000 volumes. She might be called the first American suffragette. She wrote defending the

education of women and while a girl herself begged her parents to send her to the University of Mexico dressed as a boy.—*Ibid.*, p. 20.

What is the single event that has probably attracted more attention in Latin America than any other since the signing of the Armistice? A North American audience could not guess in a thousand guesses. It was not the passage of some law, the victory of some political party, the beginning of some great new enterprise or the defeat of the treaty of ratification by the United States Senate. It was the death of Amado Nervo! And who was he? Nobody, so far as the United States is concerned. Three years ago he passed through New York on his way from Mexico to Buenos Aires where he was to serve his country as Minister. It is true that a few of us met together in a small lecture room in Columbia University to listen to him recite those most marvelous spiritual visions that have made men nobler wherever the Spanish language is spoken. But New York did not know that he was in her midst. Later, when he died in Montevideo, Argentina and Uruguay sent battle cruisers to accompany his remains to Mexico. Cuba caused her warship also to join the escort into Vera Cruz. There was thus formed a more remarkable demonstration of Latin American friendship that has been seen for many a day. For weeks it was the principal topic of discussion in the newspapers of Mexico, Cuba, Argentina and Uruguay.—*Ibid.*, pp. 23 ff.

Another one of those marvelous brains that accomplished an unbelieveable amount of work and whose influence radiated to every corner of the Spanish-speaking world, is Eugenio María de Hostos. Here is one of those Latin geniuses that seem to be capable of doing any amount of intellectual work in any number of different spheres. He wrote one of the best treatises on constitutional law that has been published. An edition in English is scheduled for the near future.—*Ibid.*, pp. 27, ff.

It is not alone in the world of letters that Latin Americans find an important place, but as sciéntists as well. The traveler who today approaches Rio de Janeiro will have little interest in the old controversy as to whether Naples . . . or Constantinople is the most beautiful city in the world. For Rio de Janeiro—with its blending of hill, mountain and valley crowned with tropical verdure, over all of which preside the stately royal palms, on the shore of an island-studded bay that the early navigators imagined was a river's mouth—Rio de Janeiro is immediately recognized as incomparably the most beautiful of the world's cities.

But for many decades the city was shunned by all who were not absolutely compelled to go there. Plague slew its thousands and yellow fever its tens of thousands. . . . But a young Brazilian physician, Dr. Oswald

Cruz, in one of the most remarkable achievements of modern science, has made Rio de Janeiro as healthy a tropical city as one may easily find.

Dr. Cruz, after graduating from the School of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro and taking further work in the Pasteur Institute in Paris, became convinced of the possibility of making his own city as healthful as any in the world. "Give me the proper authority and a sufficient force and means to work with and I will rid Rio of yellow fever in three years," said this young man just past thirty years of age, with no special reputation and no special knowledge of the disease or its method of propagation. The President took him at his word and appointed him Director General of Public Health.

On April 20, 1903, less than thirty days after his appointment, the first case of yellow fever was rigorously isolated, and a campaign begun based on lines adopted by the American Commission in Cuba. With a force of seventy-five physicians, a number of students and a large force of laborers, he began his stupendous task. When, in 1906, he resigned the position of Director General of Public Health to assume the headship of the Institute of Tropical Diseases, now known as Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Rio was free from the scourge of yellow fever and Dr. Cruz became a world figure, better known in Europe, it is true, than in the United States.—*Ibid.*, pp. 32 ff.

Thus came about the first meeting in the world's history [Bolivar's Pan American congress of 1824] to consider the formation of a League of Nations. Because it was not immediately successful, history has given far too little recognition to this remarkable gathering, the idea back of which has struggled for expression a hundred years and must soon triumph.—*Ibid.*, p. 105.

Among the principles adopted by this congress was one: To settle all disputes by friendly arbitration (thus is it seen that arbitration originated in Latin America).—*Ibid.*, p. 110.

ECONOMIC LATIN AMERICA AND THE WORLD WAR

To say that Hispanic America along with all other nations and peoples of the world has been profoundly affected by the World War is only to state a commonplace. However, since these nations saw no fighting and sent no organized military forces to the front, there are few who recognize how profound a change the war really brought to them. These nations, said by Ugarte a few years ago to be "on the margin of international life," have gained by the war a definite place at the council table of the nations. The world at large has a new appreciation of them, both for what they are and what they may become. With a new choice of suitors from Europe, Asia and North America, and an opportunity to play one against the other, with a fresh recognition of their own powers and their duty to develop these, with a new appreciation of the seriousness of right decisions when facing moral and spiritual problems in international as well as national life, with a revelation of their own impotency in a world crisis and of the weakness of their educational and social systems—Latin American nations have indeed entered a new epoch. If they do not overstep themselves in playing international politics but modestly build more firmly their present advantages into permanent friendships, and faithfully devote themselves to the development of their remarkable economic and spiritual resources, a few decades will see changes that will astound and delight the world. This conviction has increasingly grown on the author as he has visited seventeen out of the twenty southern republics since the United States entered the war.

The first changes to be felt in Latin America consequent upon the war were economic. South America had depended chiefly upon European capital for its development. England had invested in Argentina alone some five hundred million pounds sterling. Railroads, port works, street railways, mines, telephones and extensive land projects were owned by Europeans. Latin America had been selling her enormous resources to the foreigner and living in ease on the proceeds, with no thought that in this modern world of science and commerce and wealth such conditions could ever change. . . .

When the European war began, all of this order of things, which had come to seem most natural, was suddenly changed. Countries which were not only accustomed to borrow extra funds but to receive money for their raw materials from the foreigner, found both processes stopped because the European kept both his capital and his ships at home. For the same reasons that made foreign money unavailable, foreign goods and foreign labor were unobtainable.

In an endeavor to extricate herself from this trying situation Latin America did two things which are making a profound and permanent change in her life. The first was to turn to the United States for aid. The

American Government, answering the appeal, called the first Pan American Financial Conference, which met in Washington in May, 1915. The Ministers of Finance and prominent bankers of practically every one of the twenty southern countries, as well as the leading financiers of the United States, attended the conference. By it was established the International High Commission, a composite body with official representatives from each American republic.

The program of the Commission, as laid down, covered a wide but well-considered range, embracing: 1. The establishment of a gold standard of value; 2. uniform customs regulations; 3. the international protection of trademarks, copyrights and patents; 4. the establishment of a uniform low rate of postage and the improvement of the money order and parcels post facilities between the countries of the Americas; 5. and the extension of the principle of arbitration to include the adjustment of commercial disputes.

In addition to these subjects the International High Commission, at a later meeting in Buenos Aires, dealt with the extension of banking facilities and credits, international agreements for uniform labor legislation, and improved telegraph and transportation facilities between the American republics, including the use of wireless telegraphy for commercial purposes. The work of this commission and other influences have had remarkable results in developing Inter-American commercial relations.

At the beginning of the war there was not one North American bank operating in South America and not a North American steamship line maintaining passenger service between the two continents. At the beginning of 1921 there were some fifty North American branch banks in South America, besides an equal number in the Caribbean section, a district which is now doing two billion dollars' worth of foreign commerce annually. The National City Bank of New York controls some forty-two of these banks and the Mercantile Bank of the Americas about twenty-five. The American dollar is everywhere substituting the English pound, and a number of governments have recently made the dollar legal tender, and in other countries it freely circulates, so that a visitor need not bother with exchange in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama. In the provinces of Lima and Callao, Peru, it was decreed that the administrators of public revenues should receive as payments only checks lithographed in the United States. The Department of Cauca, Colombia, negotiated a loan of 1,000,000 pesos gold with a New York firm recently. Within the past half dozen months the Bolivian Government has contracted for a loan of ten million dollars with a New York investment house. The State of Santa Catharina, Brazil, has arranged a loan of five million dollars in the United States for the construction of railways and for public utilities. Among the other loans that are being

increasingly arranged in North America the most important one recently is that placed by Chile in February, 1921, for 20 million dollars. [Note: *This book was published in 1921.*]

Half a dozen years ago, out of a thousand vessels entering Latin American ports, scarcely any flew the American flag. In 1913, according to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "not a single American vessel arrived at Buenos Aires. In 1914 there were 6; in 1915, 73; in 1916, 140; and in 1917, 151." In 1919, 335 American vessels carrying 822,609 tons arrived in the Argentine. In the first four months of 1920 American tonnage at Buenos Aires exceeded by 3% the total American tonnage at that port for the whole year 1919, in which year it stood second to British tonnage only. In 1914, the limit reached by American tonnage for the foreign trade was 1,076,000 gross tons; in March, 1920, it was 9 million tons, or more than the total tonnage for all classes for 1916; and the entire tonnage is, in 1921, approximately 16 million tons. Though working under tremendous pressure, British shipping, always immeasurably superior to other shipping, can now barely keep ahead of American production. This, too, like the banking development, is an entirely new economic fact, and is bound to modify the current of foreign relations in Latin America. What the ultimate outcome will be, since Great Britain, the United States, and Japan are all in a frenzy of ship-building and have their eyes on Latin American trade, probably nobody can say today.

The total value of commerce between Latin America and the United States has shown an enormous increase since the beginning of the war. In 1913 that commerce amounted to 743 million dollars. In 1919 it had grown to practically three billion dollars. In 1918 our trade with the West Indies amounted to four times what we did with Great Britain in 1913, and Argentina's business with us was five times as much as we did with France in 1913. In 1919, in spite of disturbed conditions in Mexico, we sold her more farming implements than we did France, at that period supposed to be in greatest need of such material. Our commerce with Uruguay grew from 51 million dollars in 1918 to 81 million dollars in 1919, or 58 per cent.; our trade with Colombia reached the record value of 67 million dollars, showing a gain of 90 per cent. over the 1918 figure, and exports to that country showed an equal gain.

Besides Latin America's endeavor to arrange for new credits and supplies in the United States, she did a second thing destined to have a very large effect on all her life. She began to make a most determined effort to develop her own resources and to manufacture her own goods.

. . . . .

Argentina has now become the leader of the world in the exportation of beef, surpassing the United States and Australia. She has also come to occupy the first place in the export of wool and the third place in the

export of wheat. She has begun the use of native petroleum and firewood, and to search for her own coal deposits and exploit her own forests since denied these necessities by Europe. Argentina's total foreign commerce for 1920 approximated the remarkable figure of 2 billion American dollars. Argentina's trade balance in her favor for 1919 was 375 million dollars. Her per capita foreign business amounts to more than 200 dollars, whereas that of the United States is estimated at 86.

. . . . .

That country's [Cuba's] foreign commerce has been multiplied by three during the war on account of her giving herself, backed by American capital, almost entirely to the production of sugar. Cuba now produces about one quarter of the world's supply of sugar. Her foreign commerce amounted in 1918 to 718 million dollars and in 1920 to about one billion dollars. Her per capita wealth is now more than that of the United States, and her foreign commerce about equal to that of China.

The imagination is almost overpowered in attempting to comprehend the vast proportions of the sugar industry as it exists this year.

The cane produced is of such tremendous volume that a procession of bull teams, four abreast, reaching around the earth, would be required to move it. The crop would suffice to build a solid wall around the entire two thousand miles of the island's coast line as high as an ordinary dwelling house and thick enough for four men to walk abreast on it.

. . . . .

The wealth the outgoing sugar crop brings in is not less remarkable in its proportions. Four hundred dollars out of a single crop for every human being that lives on the island—a sum almost as great as the per capita wealth produced by all farms, all the factories and all the mines of the United States.

What wonder, then, that Cuba is today a land of gold and gems, richer than Midas ever was, converting Croesus by contrast into a beggar.

All this prosperity means that Hispanic America is not only a market for our manufactured goods, but also a great source of energy and economic strength in the rehabilitation of the world.—*Ibid.*, pp. 226 ff.

Finally, in discussing economic changes in Latin America during the war there must be mentioned the attention commanded from the rest of the world by these nations because of their enormous resources. Careful students are now regarding this as the most promising field for furnishing the three great demands of the world today: food, room for overcrowded populations, and a market for surplus goods and capital. Beginning at the Rio Grande and stretching down through Mexico, Central America and through the untold riches of South America to the straits of Magellan, is

the largest area of undeveloped fertile land in the world. Capitalists, manufacturers, steamship directors, food economists and political leaders in North America, Europe and even Japan, are intently fixing their attention on these fallow lands. A German observer has lately described Latin America as the "Fair Helen" of the business world. Her charms are admired and her favors sought by all industrial nations.

It is interesting to glance at what a few nations are doing to woo this fair maiden. The French . . . have recently organized a French-American Committee which is to direct a movement to unite France and Latin America; to develop economic, intellectual and artistic relations; to attract students and travelers to France, and to encourage every means of bringing these countries together.

An article by George Lafon, recently appearing in the *Revue Minerva*, says: "One of the inevitable consequences of the European War will be a most terrible competition in the markets of Latin America. This contest will not be limited to commerce but will extend itself to all of the fields of human activities. There will be a political, financial, industrial and intellectual contest. It is necessary to prepare for it. Only a few years ago South America was of little importance in the world: immense territory and small population; weak nations agitated by internal disorders; a civilization in evolution but far removed from us. Today, on the other hand, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and other nationalities have a homogeneous people, numerous population and stable government. The world importance of these young American republics consists in their agricultural and mineral wealth, which has scarcely been touched.

"There are two competitors, Europe and the United States."

. . . . .

England discovered Latin America more than a hundred years ago. Her relationships have been largely commercial. She is now not only endeavoring to recapture her trade lost largely to the United States during the recent hostilities, but also to establish it on a firmer basis of cultural relations than existed before the war. Many books on Latin America are published in England by English authors. Her schools are founding professorships in the Spanish and Portuguese languages and are studying Latin American History as never before. An Anglo-Spanish society has recently been formed, and other movements are noted which show her earnestness in this matter.

Germany has for many years made South America one of her chief points of commercial attack. Her large colonies in the different countries and her merchants in every commercial center in the Latin America have not lost as much as might be supposed during the war. Germany is prepared to make the greatest fight of her life for trade in all parts of Latin America. Directly connected with this movement is the promotion of emi-

gration to these countries in large numbers through a semi-official emigration bureau.

Japan has recently developed steamship lines to Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. She has also established emigration to Brazil and her people have been entering Peru in large numbers. To be reckoned with as local competitors are the large numbers of Syrians and other near-eastern nationalities who are increasingly becoming the leading merchants, especially in the Caribbean countries.

All are developing their shipping interests. Of British efforts nothing need be said. It is a foregone conclusion that Great Britain will meet every advance put forth by competitors.

The French Compagnie Générale de Transports Maritimes has instituted a regular service between the Caribbean and Mexican ports and San Francisco via the Panama Canal. The Transatlantica Italiana and the Nacional de Navigación have already sent steamers to Chile by way of Panama and expect to add ten more vessels, receiving a substantial subsidy from the Chilean Government. Suárez and Company, of Havana, have established a line between Havana, the United States, and the Argentine. The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique began last December [1920] monthly sailings to the west coast of South America by the Panama route. Ex-German vessels seized by Portugal have been assigned to Portugal-Brazil Service. The firm of Henry Frank and Company has initiated steamship service between the Argentine and southern Brazil; the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company plans a monthly service between European and Mexican ports and has added new passenger and freight service between New York and Mexico; the Pacific Steamship Company now connects San Francisco with Corinto, Nicaragua. It has inaugurated a direct line of steamers between New York and Callao-Valparaiso, and is expecting soon to replace smaller vessels serving San Francisco and Central American cities by 5,000-ton vessels; the Companhia Minas e Viaçâo de Matto Grosso of Brazil has let contracts in the United States for the construction of twenty ships; the Compañía Viajera Antillana has been formed in Havana with a capital of 4,000,000 dollars and is having seven steamships built in England and in the United States; the Holland-American line is to establish service between Valparaíso and other Chilean ports and Panama; the Latin American Line has begun to run between New York and Santo Domingo and Colombia.

The European nations are using especially the power of the friendly visitor to capture the sympathy of Hispanic America, whose temperament makes her particularly susceptible to this kind of approach. Since the war closed Belgium has sent her hero King, France has sent Premier Viviani, and Italy Premier Orlando. The most notable reception seems to have been given to distinguished Spanish visitors, such as Ferdinand, Prince of

Bavaria, thus showing the remarkable revival of close relations with the mother country, Spain, which has come to be particularly noticeable during the last year. In order to promote further these relations King Alfonso himself is now planning an inclusive visit. Besides these men distinguished in political life there have been any number of less known men touring these countries as individuals or members of commercial, scientific or diplomatic commissions.—*Ibid.*, pp. 239 ff.

The Latin American nations have ceased to be children. Formerly they have been looked after by outside nations, their finances have been provided for them, their national resources exploited, their intellectual life dominated. The war has changed all this. Just as the child who has been protected by others comes to be thrown on his own resources and is forced to make his own choices, so these young nations are beginning to face life with new seriousness and new responsibilities. As with all young people this will not be an unmixed evil. They will yield to many temptations unless they have the strongest possible help from their mature friends. It is not only a fight for supremacy in the world of commerce that we shall see taking place in Latin America, but a fight for supremacy in the world of culture and morals.—*Ibid.*, p. 268.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY

European governments have for some score of years realized that Latin America has undergone a remarkable change in the course of four centuries. To the average American, however, Latin America has remained *terra incognita.* Even our leaders in thought and politics have not until lately grasped the significance of Latin America, and not then in any adequate manner until convinced by ocular demonstration.

"I believe," declared Theodore Roosevelt in 1914, while on his South American expedition, "that the present century is the century of South America."

Eight years before, Mr. Root, habitually less emphatic, but not less foresighted, had expressed the same idea.

> At a banquet that was given last winter to a great and distinguished man, Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, he said: "The nineteenth century was the century of the United States; the twentieth century will be the century of Canada." I should feel surer as a prophet if I were to say: "The twentieth century will be the century of South America." I believe, with him in the great development of Canada; but just as the nineteenth century was the century of phenomenal development in North America, I believe that no student can help seeing that the twentieth century will be the century of phenomenal development in South America.

The man whose reading on Latin America stopped with his schoolboy days has probably not the faintest inkling of the rôle now being played by Latin America in the world at large. The Latin American republics have within a brief space, "completely marched off the map," in the words of Mr. Root, just as the German armies had marched off the newly revised German maps a fortnight after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War.

The Latin America of our school geographies was a vast primitive tract overrun by jaguars, boa constictors, tapirs, llamas, monkeys, parrots, and condors, and sparsely inhabited by picturesque *gauchos,* stolid Indians, and indolent peons. That this Latin America has, of course, not entirely ceased to exist, goes without saying. Scatter some 80,000,000 people over a territory of about 8,000,000 square miles, and the difficulty of taming this enormous area to civilized uses becomes clear.

But the primeval wilds of the Latin America of today are not the primeval wilds of our schoolboy geographies. Their conquest has moved on much more rapidly during the past forty years or less than during the preceding four centuries. Industrial needs, railroads, and highways have not merely been nibbling at them: they have been devouring them.—*The New Latin America,* by J. Warshaw: T. Y. Crowell Co., 1922; pp. 2–3.

Unfortunately for Latin America, our appreciations is almost indelibly colored by traditional notions of its inferiority. Ignorance plays a prominent part in these notions, but several unjustifiable misconceptions are mainly responsible for them.

1. Today we look upon Spain as a decadent nation—a thoroughly erroneous view. Because the fortunes of Latin America were so long linked with those of Spain, and because our war with Spain made the once famous empire of Philip II seem ridiculous and insignificant, we assume that nothing good can come out of Hispanic countries.

2. Mexicans, Porto Ricans, Bolivians, Brazilians, Argentinians are lumped together by us indiscriminately as "natives." The use of the term "native" is alone responsible for a strong sense of superiority on our part. To say "native" is to classify Latin Americans with untutored African savages. "Natives" there are in Latin America: but they are in the negligible minority and do not represent Latin America any more than our few "native" Indians represent us.

3. Moral conditions are unduly stressed by many authors, some of whom are or have been missionaries. But Latin America is not a sink of iniquity—unless we so regard France, Spain, Italy and Portugal, from whom the Latin Americans derive their conception of morality. Latin American morals and European Latins like M. Clemenceau have no comment to make on them.

4. To the lay mind, Latin America is unsafe because of its revolutions. Yet its revolutions are in no way comparable with our Revolutionary War or our War of Secession. In most instances they have been simply the clashing of two leaders with a handful of followers, and have been no more destructive than our railroad or automobile accidents. "No viceroy of Brazil, no king and no president," is the pertinent comment of Miss Lillian E. Elliott in *Brazil Today and Tomorrow,* "has been assassinated in the history of the country." The once popular method of electing by bullets rather than by ballots is now an anachronism and is sure to disappear totally as outside pressure increases through investments, immigration, and international relations.

5. The north, the south, the east, and the west of Latin America are as yet all one to us. We refuse **to** acknowledge differentiation. Nevertheless, the Mexican is no more like the inhabitant of Santo Domingo than the latter is like the Argentinian, thousands of miles away in the south temperate zone. The dominant racial traits of the conquering Spaniards persist, it is true, practically intact and lend a real social unity to Spanish America, but immigration and a variable rate of progress have brought about marked differences in the several republics and it is becoming increasingly necessary to speak of Argentinians, Uruguayans, Peruvians, Colombians, Costa Ricans rather than Latin Americans *en masse.—Ibid.,* pp. 5–7.

According to Mulhall, the population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century. It is now over 460,000,000. The population of Latin America today is about 80,000,000. The area of Latin America (over 8,000,000 square miles) is considerably more than twice that of Europe (3,754,282 square miles) and larger than the area occupied by any other homogeneous group of peoples in the world. A forward-looking nation like ours cannot fail to see the plain moral and the obvious duty. Latin America is sure to grow on us and cannot, without regrettable results, be overlooked.—*Ibid.*, p. 10.

Buenos Aires, of course, as the chief metropolis of Latin America, may be expected to demonstrate in the most conspicuous fashion the degree and the quality of Latin American energy and progressiveness at their best. That it compares favorably with the greatest of foreign cities, though the capital of a republic having at present a population of only about 9,000,000 inhabitants, is a fact of extreme future significance. What its size and achievements will be when Argentina has ten or fifteen times its present density of population of nine inhabitants per square mile is a subject for interesting speculation. Thus far it has kept pace with the most advanced cities in either of the hemispheres. It has one of the most remarkable and expensive port systems in the world, the largest hide and wool market in the world, one of the most colossal warehouse buildings in the world in its Central Produce Market, one of the most complete systems of grain elevators in the world, one of the most extensive street-car systems in the world, one of the largest and most splendid opera houses in the world, one of the finest and largest race-tracks and stadiums in the world, one of the handsomest club-houses in the world, owned by one of the most exclusive of clubs, two of the greatest newspapers in the world—one of which, *La Prensa*, has one of the best equipped, most imposing, and most useful journalistic buildings in the world, costing $3,000,000, what is considered nearly the best, if not actually the best, of foreign news services—and some of the most palatial public and private buildings in the world. In the opinion of ex-Secretary Colby, "the Colón Theater [of Buenos Aires] would make the Metropolitan Opera House look like a hastily constructed theater in one of the rural towns of the Shubert Circuit." This opera house cost 10,000,000 dollars and occupies an entire square.

But Buenos Aires is not all Latin America and has no monopoly on the "grand style," whether in buildings, in business, or in spending.

Mexico City possesses in its Cathedral the most impressive temple on this hemisphere, surpassed by only three others in the world, namely St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and the Cathedral of Seville. Its theater is accounted the finest now in existence. The Botanical Gardens of Río de Janeiro, embracing a million square meters of land and containing over 50,000

different species of flora, has scarcely a superior anywhere, and its Avenue of Palms, formed by 134 palms averaging 80 feet in height, has no equal. El Cerro de Santa Lucía of Santiago, Chile, has been termed by many travelers the most beautiful recreation park in the world. São Paulo, Brazil, has military barracks which aroused envy in M. Clemenceau. . . .

Latin American cities, in spite of their age, are young in development. The time may easily be foreseen when Buenos Aires, now the second largest Latin city in the world, coming next to Paris, will be the largest, when Buenos Aires and Río de Janeiro, with a present population of over 1,500,000 and 1,000,000, respectively, will displace Philadelphia and, perhaps, Chicago, in the census lists of the Western Hemisphere, and when many Latin American cities, either because of the size or of their beauty, or because of their natural picturesqueness will become the show places of the New World. The growth of several of them to immense proportions in population and commerce is certain, for already Havana and Buenos Aires receive and despatch more merchandise annually than any other ports in the Western Hemisphere after New York; Valparaíso, Chile, is the most important harbor on the west coast after San Francisco; and a brilliant future is predicted for Panama as the result of the transit through the canal.—*Ibid.*, pp. 23–25.

Evidences of the wealth of Latin America are visible in the "splurge" of city life and in the prices paid for articles of luxury and utility. A stall in the opera at Montevideo costs 12 dollars and a box 80 dollars; and 50 dollars to hear eminent singers like Caruso at one performance is not an unusual price. Membership in the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires costs over $2000 in initiation fees and more than $600 as annual dues: but this can scarcely seem a high rate in Argentina, where millionaires are more numerous in proportion to population than in any other country in the world. The bets made every year at the Hippodrome of the Jockey Club in the Parque de Palermo run well over $25,000,000. Cattle and race-horses bring in Argentina and Uruguay prices that would seem prohibitive even to us. Imported stud-horses have been bought for $150,000; $60,000 has been paid for a bull; and in 1920 the respectable amount of 2,700,000 pesos (exchange value of the peso at that time being $. 3925) was paid for 1200 steers in a single transaction. Fabulous sums are spent in Latin America for automobiles, furniture, dress, jewelry, and expensive sports by the moneyed classes: and the palatial residences and fashionable turnouts in the important centers of social activity are not excelled in Europe or the United States.—*Ibid.*, p. 26.

The four countries of the most highly, cosmopolitan complexion in Latin America are Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil. These countries are in

close touch with the rest of the world and cannot any longer be characterized as remote or isolated, no matter how little we in the United States may know about them. To immigration, with its enlivening qualities and its external bonds, more than to any other cause, can be ascribed the transformation of southern South American from a region of medieval obscurity to one of ubiquitous modern relations.—*Ibid.*, p. 37.

In the course of another half-century, the present railway situation in Latin America will be regarded as but the nucleus for the real railroad development which is coming. It is more than probable, likewise, that we shall learn something from Latin America about the government ownership and operation of railroads, for Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico have already had a considerable and generally successful experience in that direction.—*Ibid.*, p. 48.

The mineral resources of Latin America continue to hold the high place given them by Spanish exploitation centuries ago. Mexico now stands first in the world in the output of silver and Colombia in that of platinum; Bolivia occupies the second rank in the production of tin, Chile in copper, and Mexico in petroleum; Venezuela and Cuba and British Trinidad together lead the world in the production of asphalt. Brazil supplied most of the diamonds of the world before the rise of the Kimberly mines in South Africa, and from the State of Diamantina have come such famous gems as the Coroa do Portugal (Crown of Portugal), weighing 254½ carats, uncut, and when cut 125 carats. The latter, purchased by the Rajah of Baroda at the reported extraordinary price of $15,000,000, was, as M. Pierre Denis states, "discovered by a negress engaged in washing clothes at the riverside." Bolivia supplies all the bismuth used in the world, Brazil most of the thorium, one mine in Peru four-fifths of the vanadium, and Colombia practically all the fine emeralds.

In spite of the incessant exploitation of the mines of Latin America for the past four centuries, nothing is yet known with certainty of their capacity. Vast areas still await scientific investigation. Even the possibilities of gold and silver mining have not been exhausted nor ascertained with precision, and the era of iron and of technically important minor metals has barely dawned. Whenever entered upon, however, the working of mining properties in Latin America is now carried on with high efficiency and their proper development is contingent only on progressive discoveries. —*Ibid.*, p. 54.

Today, thoughtful Latin Americans realize that it is necessary to dig deeper and to place a more solid foundation under the future. An earnest

of their desire to modernize their industries is seen in the universal establishment of agricultural, mining and engineering, trade and vocational schools and in their search for expert scientific assistance from abroad.—*Ibid.*, p. 56.

In other words, Latin America, on the basis of this calculation, is regarded by authorities as able to produce twice as much oil as the United States and more than twice as much as either of the other great divisions mentioned. Since operations in Latin America outside of Mexico are still in an embryonic state, the oil history of Mexico should at some future date repeat itself in such countries as Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia, Central America, and the West Indies.—*Ibid.*, p. 64.

Unknown to the general public, our men of industry are making a gallant fight in Latin America. In less than half a dozen years, they have established most of the trade relations in which Great Britain, Germany, France, and Spain excelled, and are lacking in practically only one important auxiliary, namely, American colonization in Latin America.

The three elements of modern American business in Latin America which are distinctly new are: (1) adequate American shipping; (2) investments; and (3) banking facilities. "Team-work" in the interests of trade has also been developed recently: but it has existed for some time in the admirable endeavors of the Pan American Union and the energy of its former Director, Mr. John Barrett, and of its present Director, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, in the popularization of Latin America by the *South American*, the *Pan American Magazine*, several other general periodicals, and some technical reviews, in consular reports, and in the daily reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Latterly, the visits of American officials and travelers, the exchange of teachers, the employment of American scientists, and, in especial, of American geologists, the celebration of Pan American congresses, the publication by banking institutions of such helpful periodicals as the *Americas* by the National City Bank, the more liberal space allowed to Latin American affairs in our newspapers, and the creation of American chambers of commerce in Buenos Aires, Río de Janeiro, São Paulo, Havana, Asunción (Paraguay), La Paz (Bolivia), have formed a network of intellectual communication which, if it continues to expand, should actually realize the cherished ambition of the friends of both continents to see the three Americas—North America, Central America, and South America—brought together in sincere comity and coöperation.

Some day, too, Latin American civilization and progress will undoubtedly be taught in our public schools on a par with medieval history, and probably with as useful, if not, indeed, more useful results.—*Ibid.*, pp. 127–128.

Much has, indeed, been done in the United States during the past few years to strengthen the bonds of friendly interest with Latin America, but it has been done mainly through government patronage, through the universities, through small bodies of social and scientific students, and through some of the Women's Clubs. The larger public still knows very little about Latin America. It will continue to know little until Latin America is put in the public schools, until the social treatment accorded American students in foreign countries is accorded Latin American students in our country, until eminent Latin American men and women and noteworthy Latin American works are recognized and appreciated here, until our newspapers devote as much attention to Latin American affairs as to European or Asiatic affairs and have as good a Latin American cable service as their present European or Japanese service, and until the Spanish or Portuguese taught in our schools with reference to Latin America is taught with higher aims than the purely commonplace one of enabling our young men to sell goods to Latin America or to carry on Latin American commercial correspondence.—*Ibid.*, pp. 160–161.

"What!" the casual reader may exclaim. "Do you mean to say that there are nineteen distinct nationalities of Hispanic speech on our hemisphere? This is confusion worse confounded than in Europe!"

Unfortunately, the fact cannot be denied. Separate nationalism constitutes today the most significant and interesting transformation in the political, social, and cultural ideals of Latin America, and those ideals are largely conditioned on the rapidity or slowness with which the national consciousness takes concrete form in the various countries. Republics there are, like Argentina, Chile, and Brazil, which must be reckoned full-fledged nations by all the criteria applied to such European countries as Itay, Spain, and France: and the rest can not be refused the dignity of nationality any more than can Sweden, Norway and Denmark.—*Ibid.*, p. 178.

The rise of nationalism in Latin America is one of the most significant political and social phenomena of this present-day modern world, and deserves much closer study than has yet been accorded it.

"As to what may happen," observes Viscount Bryce in concluding his chapter on *The Rise of New Nations* in South America, "when one or two of the South American countries have reached the population and wealth of France or Italy, it is vain to speculate. Those who live to see that day will see a world wholly unlike ours."

Speculation on this score is, nevertheless, highly alluring, particularly in view of the certainty that not one or two, but at least a dozen nations with the population and wealth of France and Italy will one day, through natural growth alone, share the Western Hemisphere with the United States.

Brazil already has a population of 30,000,000 people as compared with the 41,500,000 of France and the 40,000,000 of Italy.—*Ibid.*, p. 203.

On the more positive side, too, the Latin American character has many affiliations with the character of the Latin races of Europe. It is artistic to a pronounced degree, free from intellectual dogmatism, and naturally well-bred. This does not mean, of course, that the Latin Americans are any less superstitious than the rest of mankind, or intellectually superior, or kinder or better at heart. Travelers have brought back enough instances of their peculiar and unattractive traditions, their slowness to join the forces of progress, and the discords in their architecture, dress, and adornments to dispel any such notion. But comparing like strata and like environments, it would be unjust to refuse to recognize that the Latin American temperament, customs, and manners are identical with the French, Italian and Spanish. The wealthier educated classes have the European Latin culture and charm, and the working people that quietness of bearing and that naturally simple and equable philosophy which mark the Latin working people of Europe.—*Ibid.*, pp. 208–209.

Between 1894 and 1914, the primary school attendance in Argentina increased from 280,000 to 900,000. In 1918 the Province of Buenos Aires alone had 1720 primary schools, with a total enrollment of 214,233 pupils, of whom 113,790 were boys and 100,433 girls, and a corps of 5624 teachers, 5148 of whom were women. The number of private schools in the Province was over 300, and the matriculation nearly 30,000. By the end of 1913, 318,000 children were attending the primary public schools of Chile, and 61,000, private schools of the same grade. Ecuador, in 1916, furnished elementary public instruction to 98,400 pupils; in 1917 Uruguay had about 100,000 in its public schools; from 1876 to 1891, under President Diaz, the total school attendance of Mexico had risen from 160,000 to 649,771; in three years (1916–1919), largely due to the interest taken in public education by the Military Government instituted by the United States, the public school enrollment of the Dominican Republic has grown from 18,000 to nearly 100,000; in 1916 the school attendance of Peru was close to 175,000.—*Ibid.*, pp. 230–231.

The public school system of Argentina is a direct outgrowth of contact with American institutions and American educators. It was inaugurated by President Domingo Sarmiento, who, as the Argentine minister at Washington, became an enthusiastic partisan of the democratic nature of American public schools and, between 1868 and 1874, while chief magistrate of his own country, introduced the salient features of American instruction into Argentina. Sarmiento's pesrsonal admiration for Horace Mann and his

friendship with that great educator undoubtedly strengthened his belief in the American common school system. During his presidency, the foundation of public education in Argentina was laid, and the most important principles evolved. The changes made later have affected only details.—*Ibid.*, p. 232.

Influenced, perhaps, by means used in the United States during the war to train soldiers rapidly and generally in the practical use of French, the Mexican Government has lately carried on a campaign against illiteracy which contains several novel and valuable features. A corps of honorary teachers has been created by the National University on a volunteer basis to carry a knowledge of the two principal tests of literacy to the thousands of people who have thus far enjoyed no instruction whatsoever. In the course of four months, these teachers, now numbering 2000 and serving the cause of education with a splendid spirit of self-sacrifice, have taught over 10,000 illiterates the rudiments of reading and writing: and it is to be presumed that the efforts of the Government and of the volunteer instructing staff will be bent toward strengthening the grasp of the written word so acquired by this large number, as well as to extend further the benefit of the system.

Though practically no discussion of the experiment has taken place, it will readily be seen by educators that the plan is feasible, inexpensive and efficient. The teaching of reading and writing, if prosecuted intensively, can in a remarkably short time convert a whole country from illiteracy to literacy: and the advance made can be confirmed by the establishment of fixed local libraries, circulating libraries under the supervision of the National University or of the Government, and the dissemination of newspapers.—*Ibid.*, pp. 237–238.

The *Colegio* or *Liceo*, as the secondary school is called, performs the function of the American high school in addition to about the first two years in our universities. Its course of study requires six years, and is preparatory to the professional schools. In American school terms, this means that the *Colegio* or *Liceo* covers the ground of our high school and, besides, that of the junior colleges, which are becoming common in American universities. It represents far more than the high school, and carries the student about half way through what corresponds to our colleges of arts and sciences, but with less emphasis, as yet, on the analytical laboratory method of the exact sciences, as pursued in our colleges, and greater emphasis on the humanities, logic, and some of the political and social sciences. The modern languages receive special attention, and the classical languages almost none. —*Ibid.*, p. 239.

Public libraries of the kind to which we are accustomed are as rare in Latin America as they are in England or France: yet in 1913 Mexico had

151 public libraries or reading-rooms, and Cuba has within the past few years instituted a system of circulating libraries similar to those in vogue in the United States. The national libraries located in the capitals are, however, comparable with the best in our country or Europe, the National Library of Mexico having over 400,000 volumes, some of them of priceless value, and the National Library of Argentina, under the direction of M. Groussac, now enjoying an international reputation. *La Presna*, the great Argentine daily, whose owners have always worked for public enlightenment, include in the magnificent building in which it is housed a public reading-room and an auditorium in which lectures open to the public are regularly given.—*Ibid.*, p. 252.

Scientific study is resulting in the appearance of scholarly works on the natural sciences, history, sociology, international law, and education couched in clear, straightforward language. The list of literary personalities is growing with rapidity, and since the middle of the nineteenth century it has been possible to say that Latin American literature must be accorded a place among the literatures of the modern world. Its "golden age" has not yet arrived, but that it is fast on its way is scarcely open to doubt by those who have any familiarity at all with its present rate of progress.—*Ibid.*, p. 265.

Among the noted writers of the United States during the period in which Sarmiento lived — Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Bryant, Poe, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Whittier—none exhibits Sarmiento's combination of activity and reflection, romanticism and practicality, brilliance and warmth. With the exception of Emerson, it is doubtful if any of these paladins of our golden age of literature was his superior, and it is certain that none did more to uplift his country and to raise the general level of culture.

Sarmiento's most valuable gift to his country was the establishment of the modern system of education. This he based on his acquaintanceship with public instruction in the United States, and on the inspiration which he drew from his conversations with Horace Mann. His confidence in the United States was unbounded, not only in educational matters, but also in everything that might be qualified as progressive. The guide, philosopher, and friend whom, in his works, he consulted in the formation of his own career and revered as above all mythical gods was Benjamin Franklin. His sympathy and respect for Abraham Lincoln were profound, and impelled him to write a biography of the martyred president.—*Ibid.*, p. 268.

Given an incentive, the Latin American, like the Spaniard of the days of the indefatigable Lope de Vega or the modern Pérez Galdós, Emilia Pardo Bazán, or Benavente, is amazing in his industry and resourcefulness.

Bello, Sarmiento, Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna (1831–1886)—whose historical works aggregate one hundred and sixty volumes—are a few among many dynamic, unwearying Latin American personalities.—*Ibid.*, p. 269.

With the immense variety of genius possible in Latin America because of the character of the land, the differences in climate, the mixture of races, and that buoyant sense of growth and of freedom to expand which will mark each Latin American republic for ages yet to come, why should the Spanish and Portuguese scepter not pass ultimately to Latin America, as the English scepter will unquestionably pass to us? Indeed, the forward-looking historian already recognizes by many signs that the process of transition is far advanced, and that the Old World of English or Spanish speech is renewing itself in the New World.—*Ibid.*, p. 272.

The chief centers of art are Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Mexico and Brazil. All have national academies of art and conservatories of music in which excellent training is given, often by renowned foreign teachers. The Palace of Fine Arts of Santiago, Chile, is by many considered the finest art building in the Western Hemisphere, and exhibits work by Chilean painters and sculptors which is a perpetual surprise to foreign travelers and students. At the Tenth National Salon of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires about six hundred pictures by nearly two hundred painters were hung. . . . —*Ibid.*, p. 273.

The Mexican people, in fact, has always shown a commendable fondness for the arts; and the government, even when passing through its frequent crises, has never failed to encourage artists and writers. The latest official innovation has been the establishment of an art school at Coyoacán, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Mexico City, where students can carry on part of their work in inspiring outdoor surroundings.—*Ibid.*, p. 276.

Music, it goes without saying, is the adored art in Latin America, open-air concerts are regularly given in every town of any size at all, and the great artists, like Caruso and Tetrazzini, have been welcomed in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago de Chile, Havana, Mexico City, with an enthusiasm bordering on idolatry, and paid stupendous salaries with which our most flourishing opera houses cannot compete.

The State or municipal theaters throughout Latin America are splendid edifices, the Colón of Buenos Aires, the Solís of Montevideo, and the National Theater of Mexico surpassing the theaters of the United States in cost, size, seating capacity, and appointments, and the best companies of Europe are engaged. Native actors and actresses have already begun to make enviable records for themselves, though only rarely have their names reached American ears.—*Ibid.*, p. 277.

It may now be said confidently that with few exceptions the South American republics are as desirable for colonization purposes as any countries in the world. The colony reported to have been started recently by Mr. C. Dunbar Smith of Nebraska City, Nebraska, on an extensive grant in Bolivia and the numerous applications received by the Argentine Government this year from United States citizens for allotments in the tract of 16,000,000 acres opened up in various sections of the republic for the establishment of colonies demonstrate that the American attitude toward agricultural settlement in South America is changing—though all too slowly.—*Ibid.*, p. 327.

ATTITUDE TOWARD SPANISH IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

Quoted from "Bibliography of Foreign Pedagogical Periodicals for 1922," by Professor A. Coleman, in *The Modern Language Journal* for May, 1923.

Apropos of the vote of the Faculty of Letters of Bordeaux on making Latin obligatory in the secondary curriculum, Cirot believes in Latin for everyone, but maintains that Spanish properly studied—not by the Direct Method—would give excellent cultural results. "Dans les classes supérieures c'est l'étude, pénétrante et commentée, des classiques du temps des trois Philippe, que nous devons avoir pour programme."—G. Cirot, "La Question du Latin et de l'espagnol;" *Bulletin Hispanique,* XXIV: 84–86.

(This article) demands that English take first place among modern foreign languages in German instruction as officially announced for Würtemburg in 1921. Spanish must play a larger rôle in technical and commercial education. Had Germany known Cervantes better, she would have had less emotional ideology and a better knowledge of her real position with respect to France.—Anonymous, "Englisch und Spanisch an den höheren Schulen"; *Zeitschrift für Französische und Englische Unterricht,* XXI: 108–111.

If foreign languages are to be mere mediums for commerce and politics, then some artificial language is better than any indigenous speech. But the foreign language is to be studied humanistically, and for that purpose Romance cultures are of more value for Germans than English. French is too sophisticated for first foreign tongue, besides having greater difficulties of pronunciation, spelling, etc. Therefore Spanish preferable as first foreign language. The speech of a people with glorious past; its culture rooted in ideas of honor, service, obedience, loyalty to an idea, coupled with delightful humor. At a later stage Italian culture to be studied, and French reserved for a still more advanced stage.—Karl Vossler, "Vom Bildungswert der romanischen Sprachen"; *Die Neueren Sprachen,* XXX: 226–234.

Development of Spanish in Germany found the profession lacking in suitable plans and text-books. Grammatical instruction should be related to pupil's knowledge of French or Latin; business correspondence to be emphasized. Less reading than in French because of shorter course, but passages from Cervantes and Calderón, at least, must be included. Program for three-year course in upper secondary years.—Alfred Günther, "Uber Ziel, Aufgaben und methodische Gestaltung des spanischen Unterrichts"; *Zeitschrift für Französische und Englische Unterricht,* XXI: 188–195.

Spanish, formerly neglected, now being officially recognized. Chief language of business after English. Pupils need thorough grounding in syntax. Outline of three-year course for three last secondary years, with brief survey of literature in third year.—A. Günther, "Darf der spanische Unterricht 'rezeptiv' betrieben werden?" *Die Neueren Sprachen,* XXX: 283–286.

STUDY OF SPANISH IN THE UNITED STATES

It will not be possible for the people of the United States to enter into close relation with the peoples of the other American republics until the Spanish language is more generally spoken and written by educated persons here, and until there is a fuller appreciation of the meaning and significance of the history and civilization of those American peoples which have developed out of Spain. It will not be enough to teach Spanish literature and to teach students to read Spanish. They must also be taught to speak it in order that in business and social intercourse they may be able to use it with freedom as a medium of expression.—Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, *Annual Report,* November, 1914.

The development of that true spirit of continental solidarity with the peoples of Central and South America for which we are striving would be set forward immeasurably if we would give more attention to their language and literature. The teaching of Spanish should be made compulsory in our public schools; in fact, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the International High Commission at Buenos Aires recommending to each Government that in all schools supported by public funds or in any way aided by public funds the study of English, Spanish and Portuguese should be obligatory. . . . We do not pay enough attention to the study of Spanish in our schools, while, on the other hand, English is taught to a very large extent in the schools of South America.—*Some International Aspects of Public Education,* by William G. McAdoo, when Secretary of the Treasury; an address before the National Education Association, July 6, 1916.

The Spanish language occupies in this continent a place of importance second only to that of English, and even in territory within the jurisdiction of the United States a knowledge of Spanish is of considerable commercial importance. In most of the other republics the study of English has become compulsory in the public schools during the last decade. We must take particular care to see that the study of Spanish, if not made compulsory, is at least made possible in all secondary schools. Improvement of our relations with the other countries of the continent will require a far wider knowledge of their economic conditions, their institutions, and their culture than we now possess, and the gateway to any such knowledge is the correct use of the languages. The building up of a sound and enduring commercial policy with respect to Latin America will be dependent upon the existence of a growing number of men and women trained in Spanish and Portuguese; and, consequently, every high school at least offer courses in Spanish, while those high schools aiming to provide special training in commercial subjects should

also make available courses in Portuguese.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission; quoted in an article *Concerning the Study of Spanish in the United States,* by Lawrence A. Wilkins, Educational Review for December, 1922.

The teaching of Spanish in the public schools of the United States has reached the dignity and importance of an international service. In reality the study of Spanish is essential to the further development of true Pan-Americanism. Without it, we cannot hope to proceed very far in that path of mutual understanding between the nations of America which is so essential to the peace and prosperity of this Continent.—Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Union, in the article above cited.

No one, I think, can dispute the desirability of the study of the Spanish language in North American schools. With the exception of Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken, Spanish is the language of the twenty or more nations that lie to the south of us. It is impossible to travel with ease or to do business with effectiveness in any country of Central or South America without a knowledge of Spanish. It is the language of the Philippines, of Porto Rico, and of Cuba. In fact it is almost as widely spoken in the western hemisphere as English itself. This can be said of no other foreign tongue. And when the tremendous possibilities of a closer relationship between the United States and the Spanish-speaking countries of the western world are considered, no one whose opinion is entitled to any weight would dispute the almost incomparable importance of a mastery of Spanish by the youth of our country, upon whom the responsibilities of the oncoming years will rest.—Bainbridge Colby, ex-Secretary of State, in the article above cited.

The relation between the study of Spanish in the United States and our foreign trade, as I have tried to set forth in this paper, may be summed up in a series of propositions:

1. Our foreign trade will be better if a larger number of our people have been trained to think in international terms.
2. The study of Spanish will train many minds to think in international terms.
3. Spanish is a key to a constantly growing market for our goods.
4. This market is not in a very receptive attitude toward us because in the past administrative action at Washington was not influenced by public opinion acquainted with Spanish-American conditions.
5. The study of Spanish will create a body of public opinion in sympathy with Spanish America.

6. This intelligent public opinion will be reflected by a different attitude on the part of future administrations at Washington, which change will eventually modify the attitude of the Spanish-speaking countries toward ourselves.

7. The citizen who by his influence encourages and assists the study of Spanish in his own local high school is effecting two things: he is helping to boost our foreign trade and HE IS PERFORMING A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.—*Spanish for Foreign Trade,* an address by Dr. Alfred Coester, of Stanford University, delivered before the session on "Education for Foreign Trade" of the Tenth Foreign Trade Convention, held at New Orleans, May, 1923.

From an article by Professor E. C. Hills, entitled *Should Spanish Be Taught in the High Schools?* and published in the issue of HISPANIA for May, 1923, the following excerpts, including the summary thereof, are reprinted with permission:

"As the years go on, the intimacy of our relations with our neighbors of Spanish-speaking stock in the West Indies and Central and South America seems likely to grow more intense. The situation in Europe during and since the war has forced upon the minds of both Americans and Latin Americans the conviction that they ought to form an effective community of nations having ideals to uphold and rights to protect.

"Paraphrasing a familiar utterance of a former Secretary of State, nature has made us neighbors and language has made us strangers. We can hardly expect to do much business, or even become good friends, with them, until we recognize how urgent the need is of teaching their languages and especially Spanish, the speech of all of the Latin-American republics except two, in our schools, and efficiently at that. When a European wants to do business or otherwise to bring himself into direct personal contact with the people of Spanish-speaking countries to the quickest and best advantage, he learns to speak, write and read Spanish while he is at school. This does not mean—as happens so often in our own land—picking up enough of a foreign language to be able to skim through a book with the aid of a dictionary.

"Whatever may be said of the value of a reading acquaintance with French or German as an 'accomplishment,' something vastly more practical and useful can be claimed for a working knowledge of the language spoken by fifty millions and more of people in the region from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan, with whom our relations from every point of view are bound to grow ever closer.

"Among the world's languages of beauty Spanish is one that holds a foremost place. Rich, sonorous, majestic and fluent, it appeals with equal attraction to ear and mind. It is the key to a marvelous literature representa-

tive of the activities of thought in both Europe and America. As a language of personal and business intercourse, it is much easier to acquire than either French or German. It is the speech actually used in areas of the New World which are and ought to be of constantly increasing importance and interest to us. It is the medium for an international understanding between America, North and South, which possesses a real and present utility. We do not need French and German to carry on our work in the Americas, but we do need Spanish.

"If we intend to make our knowledge of this language effective, we must learn to speak and write, as well as read it; and this we can do with the greatest ease and advantage in the high school age. Spanish is not a dead language, and should not be taught as one. Unlike other living languages, say French and German, the study of it should not be made an 'accomplishment' merely, but something to be employed readily and acurately by tongue, pen and typewriter. If the American people wish to satisfy the demands created by our geographical, political, economic, and social situations in the New World, Spanish must be put alongside of English as the additional and alternate language of everyday life."

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD,
Professor of History, Columbia University.

"I believe that the study of Spanish is useful in the public high schools when directed by competent teachers. As in the case of other languages, the study of the Spanish language affords valuable training. In large portions of the present United States, a knowledge of Castilian puts people *en rapport* with distinctive periods of our nation's history which are more or less necessary to an understanding of existing conditions. A knowledge of Castilian makes possible the study of an interesting literature that has been too much neglected in the United States. Further, such a knowledge ought in some cases to lead to a more sympathetic interest in the history and the life of our southern neighbors."

W. S. ROBERTSON,
Professor of History, University of Illinois.

"I hope that the teaching of Spanish will remain an essential feature of our secondary school training and an important subject in the curricula of colleges and universities. It is the language of many millions of fellow Americans with whom we are seeking to cement friendly relations, and it is the key to one of the most important literatures in the world. There should be no question of the validity of its standing beside French and German. It should not be stimulated artificially to the detriment of either of those two languages, and propagandists should not be allowed to supplant it entirely by

German, as they are seemingly trying to do in parts of our country in which American ideals are not conspicuously strong."

J. D. M. Ford,
Professor of Romance Languages, Harvard University.

"Spanish will be as useful, in the best sense, to the average high school student as any foreign language, and the chances are more than even that the monetary value of Spanish will be greater than that of any other foreign language.

"There remain the imponderable values: disciplinary, cultural and international. Correctly taught, Spanish has as great disciplinary value as any other language. Culturally, Spain ranks high, and her literature has greatly influenced that of other nations. Her religious organizations (Jesuits, Quietism, etc.,) have modified the religious beliefs and history of large parts of Europe and America, while her colonization of great areas of what is now the United States and of most of Hispanic America has definitely planted her language, customs, and many of her institutions in nations destined to play an important part in the future history of the world. The international importance of Spanish for North Americans cannot be exaggerated. One of the most important problems of our foreign policy is Hispanic America, and its solution can be greatly helped by a correct popular comprehension of what Hispanic America really is. On the proper solution of this problem depends the friendship and possibly the peace of this hemisphere."

W. S. Hendrix,
Professor of Spanish, Ohio State University.

"The two great languages spoken in the western hemisphere are Spanish and English, and in the interests of international understanding, if for no other reason, it behooves the nations of this part of the globe to learn each other's language.

"Anyone who is familiar with the Latin temperament—the average 'educational expert' assuredly is not—knows that commercial relationships are established first through what may be called the social relationships, and to this end a knowledge of the language is essential. It is certainly in the interest of our country to establish both social and commercial relationships with the countries to the south of us, even if many students who undertake the study of Spanish in the high schools may never come into close contact with the Spanish-American peoples.

"The large number of American students who are naturally drawn to the study of Spanish, when not discouraged by Bobbitt-like 'educational experts,' indicates the interest that the study of this language has for them, and the large number of South American students in our American institutions of

learning suggests only too clearly that our neighbors to the south are already awake to the advantages to be derived from such a relationship.

"Spanish, with its phonetic simplicity and richness of expression, furnishes the American student with excellent linguistic training. Its literature ranks among the best of those of Europe, and that it is particularly interesting to the American public is evident from the great vogue which the contemporary Spanish novel and drama are now having in this country."

Everett W. Olmsted,
Professor of Romance Languages, University of Minnesota.

"Certainly Spanish should be taught in the high schools of our country. Its place is incontestable and no unprejudiced American would think for a moment of disputing its right to enjoy equal privileges with French and German. Its importance has been stated so often and so forcibly, not only by educators who are not language specialists, but also by men high in public life totally removed from the rivalries of university and college departments, that it is needless to restate it.

"Spanish is like the nation of which it is a product. No country in history has survived so many centuries of misrule and manifested such enduring vigor as has Spain. No foreign language in the United States could have survived such continuous assaults and unfortunate experiences as has Spanish and yet emerged more vigorous today than ever before. The American people have some gift for sensing their educational needs and among those needs they have rightly recognized Spanish as one of the fundamentals."

John M. Hill,
Professor of Spanish, Indiana University.

Summary of the article from which the above extracts are taken:

Spanish should by all means be taught in the public high schools of the United States, since a general knowledge of Spanish in this country will serve (1) to make us acquainted with Spanish and Spanish-American literature, (2) to bring about a better understanding between our people and the Spanish Americans, and (3) to foster trade with the Spanish-American countries.

(1) Any one who has a thorough knowledge of Spanish will grant that "it is the key to one of the most important literatures in the world"[1], that it has "a great, abundant, and vigorous literature"[2], "an interesting literature that has been too much neglected in the United States"[3], one that is "particularly interesting to the American public as is evident from the great vogue which the contemporary Spanish novel and drama are now having in this country"[4].

[1]Professor J. D. M. Ford, Harvard University. [2]Professor J. Warshaw, University of Nebraska. [3]Professor W. S. Robertson, University of Illinois. [4]Professor E. W.

(2) A knowledge of Spanish will help to remove "the provincial atmosphere of much of the American mind"[5], for "through the study of a foreign language comes sympathy with those that speak it"[6]. "There can be no doubt that the future welfare of the New World is largely dependent on a greater mutual understanding on the part of the Anglo-American nations and the Hispano-American republics"[7]. "The knowledge of Spanish will create bonds of sympathy and enlightened interest where they are perhaps most needed"[8]. "A closer understanding" of our neighbors in the western hemisphere will help us to avoid "petty misunderstandings, commercial jealousy and social quarrels"[9]. Inasmuch as in our relations with the Spanish-American republics "nature has made us neighbors and language has made us strangers"[10], "the international importance of Spanish for North Americans cannot be exaggerated"[11]. "If the American people wish to satisfy the demands created by our geographical, political, economic and social situation in the New World, Spanish must be put alongside of English as the additional and alternate language of every-day life."[10]

(3) There is general recognition of the utilitarian value of Spanish for those who are in any way connected with Spanish-American trade, and both our business men and our educators are willing to grant that in this country "the monetary value of Spanish will be greater than that of any other foreign language"[1], that "as a practical subject for North Americans it ranks higher than any other foreign language"[2]; but Spanish has a further advantage in that it "is both a cultural and a vocational subject," since it "maintains a cultural value while open to a practical application"[3].

And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, "Spanish is held rather lightly by certain serious-minded persons who, of course, know nothing about it themselves and are rather proud of the fact"[4], but "those who speak against Spanish are either ignorant of what the Spanish-speaking people have accomplished or they oppose it through some personal reason"[5].

Not only is a knowledge of Spanish of great utility to North Americans, but the language itself is a thing of beauty: "rich, sonorous, majestic and fluent, it appeals with equal attraction to ear and mind"[6]. No less an authority than J. Storm has said that the intonation of Spanish is "the most grave, dignified, martial and manly among the Romance languages"[7]. Another

Olmsted, University of Minnesota. [5]Professor F. O. Reed, University of Wisconsin. [6]Professor F. B. Luquiens, Yale University. [7]Professor G. W. Umphrey, University of Washington. [8]Professor R. E. House, State University of Iowa. [9]Mrs. Medora L. Ray, Washington Irving High School, New York City. [10]Professor W. R. Shepherd, Columbia University. [11]Professor W. S. Hendrix, Ohio State University.

[1]Professor W. S. Hendrix, Ohio State University. [2]Professor A. M. Espinosa, Stanford University. [3]Carleton A. Wheeler, Supervisor of Modern Languages in the High Schools of Los Angeles. [4]Professor A. L. Owen, University of Kansas. [5]Professor R. Schevill, University of California. [6]Professor W. R. Shepherd, Columbia University. [7]*Englische Philologie*, Leipzig, 1892 (p. 186). Quoted by T. Navarro Thomás in his

authoritative statement is to the effect that Spanish "is, perhaps, the most sonorous, harmonious, elegant and expressive of the Neo-Latin languages"[8]. And a more recent writer says that Spanish has certain happy characteristics that give it "energy, sweetness and sonorousness"[9].

"The two chief languages of the New World are and will always be English and Spanish"[1]. There is no denying the fact that "the Spanish language occupies in this continent a place of importance second only to that of English"[2], for "it is the language of millions of our fellow Americans"[3]. In truth, "it is almost as widely spoken in the western hemisphere as English itself. This can be said of no other foreign tongue"[4]. In view of these facts, it must be granted that "the teaching of Spanish in the United States has reached the dignity and importance of an international service"[5]. "To further the study of Spanish in our high schools is therefore a patriotic action"[6], and "we must take particular care to see that the study of Spanish, if not made compulsory, is at least made possible in all our secondary schools"[7].

E. C. Hills

University of California

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